ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,073—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "ASSAM," SAILING 25th May, the Launch to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCK'S STEPS (No. 15 Shed), at 3 P.M., every FRIDAY.

Passengers from Europe or China by the Inward Mail Steamers will be LANDED at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 26th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	750	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

		1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS		Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS		Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21st, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,109 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15: 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. "AVOCA" will SAIL as above early June. For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Khoja Mohla.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 24th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

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OUR NOTED FELT HATS, BEST QUALITY.
LIGHT, DURABLE, UNDER 4 ozs.
BROWNS, BLACK. FROM RS. 8-6.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause, from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

CHOICE SUMMER WINES.

EXHILARATING!
SUSTAINING!!

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES	Chambertin	42 12	22 8	47 8	25 0
	Pomard	32 8	18 0	36 8	20 0
	Macon	30 8	17 0	34 0	19 0
	Beaune	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Chablis	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
	Rich Sparkling red	pints only	31 0	...	34 8
STILL AND SPARKLING HOCKS	Johannesberg	59 8	32 0	66 8	36 0
	Leibfraumilch	53 0	28 0	59 0	31 8
	Nierstein	40 4	20 12	45 0	23 8
	Hochheim	35 0	18 0	39 0	20 0
	Steinwein	39 4	...	44 0	...
	Geisenheim	27 8	14 8	31 0	16 4
	Laubenheim	28 0	15 0	31 8	16 12
	Oppenheim	26 0	14 8	29 0	16 4
	Sparkling Hock	58 0	27 0	64 8	30 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES	Fine Sparkling	46 0	25 0	51 8	28 0
	Superior Sparkling	48 0	27 0	53 8	30 0
	Finest Nonpareil	50 0	31 0	56 0	34 8
	Sauterne	25 10	14 8	28 8	16 4
	Barsac	28 0	15 12	31 8	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	" 40
Do. extra long case	" 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	" 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	" 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	" 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE
"APOLLO"
SHIRT
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

THE S. S. "CHYEBASSA" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 23, 1894. Agents.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th May, this being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APPOLO BUNDER.

REDUCTION of RATES for MONSOON MONTHS.

Special Terms may be arranged from 1st May to 30th September.

Mr. P. CORENTIN has been appointed CHEF.

For further particulars apply to the
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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

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Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 432 High Holborn, LONDON.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Bhopal arrived yesterday from Hamburg.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Stanley (sp), for Queenstown, &c. ; and Drachenfels (s), Hamburg, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Arab and Bhopal entered the dock yesterday ; and the steamer Janeta left it on Tuesday and the steamers Drachenfels and Kerbela yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Pachumba entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Loodiana left it on Tuesday.

A Girl missing.—Luximee, a Hindu girl, of unsound mind, aged fifteen years, residing with her parents, at Walpacady Road, has been reported missing since Tuesday.

Lecture.—This evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Byculla Branch, the Rev. A. H. Bowman, will deliver a lecture on "The Resurrection of Jesus Christ," at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Sale of Steam Launches.—The auction sale of the steam launches Sentinel and Watchman, which was to take place yesterday afternoon, at the Bombay Dockyard, has, for some reason or other, been postponed *sine die*.

Street Accident.—Toolsee, a woman, aged thirty-two years, residing at Nowroji Hill, was, on Tuesday evening, walking along Chinch Bunder Road, with a large pot on her head, when she accidentally tumbled against a stone, and fell down, sustaining a fracture of her left forearm. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and treated.

Raid on a Den of Gamblers.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Mackoondram Badoo and eight others were, yesterday, placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The first accused was charged with keeping a common gaming-house, at the 3rd Coombharwada Lane, and together with the other men with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night. The first accused was fined Rs. 10, and the others Rs. 5 each.

Domestic Quarrel and Suicide.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Parvattee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-three years, the wife of Narayen Oomersey, a labourer, residing at Chinch Bunder Road. The circumstances, under which the deceased administered opium to herself, have already appeared in these columns. Parvattee had frequent quarrels with her mother-in-law about some domestic affairs, which ultimately led the former to the destruction of her life by taking an overdose of opium. A verdict of suicide with opium was returned by the jury.

Taking French Leave.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, John Brown, Charley Kuetson, C. F. Johnstone, Joseph Mac, and J. Person, articled seamen of the s. s. Centissema were charged by Captain Peters with absenting themselves, without leave or sufficient reason, from their vessel on the 23rd instant. The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced each of them to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.—James Higgins and Harry Winterbun, articled seamen of the s. s. Hanna M. Bell, were brought before the same Magistrate on a like charge. The accused pleaded guilty, but Mr. A. Ralph, Chief Officer of the vessel, not wishing to press the charge they were ordered to be sent back on board the ship.

Daring Burglary at Candawady.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Superintendent McDermott charged Dhokia Chillim and five other burglars with house-breaking and theft in respect of jewellery, of the value of Rs. 1,937, belonging to Mr. Gopal Ramchunder Dabholker, a pleader residing at Ahmedabad, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Luximee, the wife of the fourth accused, was also again charged with receiving and retaining property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the second, third, and fourth each to nine months' like punishment. The woman was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

The Powers of S. P. C. A. Agents.—Cooverji Cowasji, a carting agent, appeared, yesterday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of resisting a public servant in the discharge of his duties. Jacob Satial, an Agent of the S. P. C. A. who prosecuted, said that while on duty, at Frere Road, on the 15th instant, he discovered a number of carts overladen with sacks of mhowra flowers. Complainant detained the carts to ascertain the weight of the loads, and was going to take them to the police court. In the meantime the accused, who is the owner of the carts, came up, and ordered the drivers to go on to their destination. The complainant distinctly told him he wanted to weigh the loads. The defendant said that on learning of the incident he went to the Agent, and showed him the railway receipts which gave the exact weight of the load. Thinking this was a satisfactory proof he ordered the carts to be driven away. The Magistrate said that complainant had not proved his case, and the accused would therefore be discharged. Complainant had acted wrongly in detaining the carts longer than was necessary to weigh them.

The Murder and attempted Suicide at Duncan Road.—Last evening, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the acting Coroner, resumed the inquiry, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances, under which Coover, the wife of Tricum Javer, residing at Lower Duncan Road, was murdered by her paramour, Prag Narayen, on the forenoon of the 21st instant. Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Holdway watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner and the Police Surgeon, on being examined by Mr. Roughton, said that on the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., he viewed the body of the deceased woman Coover, and afterwards made an autopsy of the body. He described the horrible injuries received in detail, and said that from the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage consequent on the wounds he had described. The knife produced was one which could have caused wounds. All the internal organs were healthy. At this stage the inquest was adjourned till Wednesday next, as the evidence of other witnesses could not be proceeded with in the absence of the murderer who is still lying in the hospital in a precarious state, although he is a little better than was at first the case.

Six Months added to Two Years' Imprisonment.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Nathoo Hamir (who is undergoing a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the daring burglary and theft of Rs. 30,000) with theft in respect of embroidered cloth, valued at Rs. 60. Some time last month the complainant, a Memon merchant, at Chukla Road, gave information to the police that on the morning of the 22nd April when he opened his shop he found that boxes containing pieces of embroidered cloth had been tampered with. Some of the pieces were removed, and an entrance was effected from a small door behind, which was found to be broken open. The police arrested accused, in the beginning of the current month at Ahmedabad in connection with the burglary in the native town and theft of property worth thirty thousand rupees. The police found several pieces of embroidered cloth in the man's possession, and they were identified by the complainant. The prisoner was brought up at the bar in jail garments on a warrant from the court. He denied the charge, but was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Illicit Sale of Chundool.—Before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Valli Mahomed, a keeper of an opium-smoking club at Kazeepoora, was charged at the instance of Opium Inspector Ramchunder, with selling six pice worth of chundool to Hussein Khan Dawood Khan, and possessing preparations of opium, weighing about three pounds. On certain information previously received the Opium Inspector Ramchunder marked six pice, and having handed them to a purchaser, named Hussein Khan, directed him to go to the accused's place and bring six pice worth of chundool from him. Hussein carried out the instructions of the Inspector, who, on a signal from the purchaser, rushed in the accused's place and arrested him. On searching his person the six marked coins were found, while in his room, a preparation of opium, weighing about three pounds, was also discovered. Accused in defence said that he did not sell chundool, but a few friends of his brought opium from a licensed opium shop, which he turned into chundool and smoked with them. The purchaser Hussein Khan was a friend of his, and he paid him the marked coins for the tea he had purchased from him. The Magistrate ordered accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment. He further directed that the chundool and the smoking materials found with the accused should be confiscated.

Obituary.—We regret to have to record the death from diabetes of Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Bhujwalla, Superintendent of Post Offices in Kathiawar. The deceased who was a brother of Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, Private Secretary to H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, Special Barwattiah Officer in Cutch, and Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Sorabjee of the Commissariat Department, left Kathiawar on leave, in March last, and died in Bombay, on Saturday night. His connection with the Postal Department was dated from 1864, when he was Postmaster of Bhuj, and he was raised to the rank of inspector in 1876. After having acted several times as a superintendent, he was appointed Superintendent of Post Offices in Kathiawar, and had recently been promoted to the second grade. He was a hardworking officer, and by his death Government loses a very capable servant.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The following is a list of donations made by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore in commemoration of his visit to Bombay and Poona :—

	Rs.
Institution for Deaf-Mutes	300
Indian Temperance Association	100
H P B Theosophical Society, Surat	200
Eduljee Framjee Leper Home	350
Students' Literary and Scientific Society	500
Native General Library	300
Convalescent Home, Khandalla	200
Bombay East Indian Association	100
English School for Hindu Girls	150
General Education Institute, Dadur	100
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	100
Theistic Associations Night School	100
Prarthana Samaj	100
Grant Medical Society	100
District Benevolent Society	100
Jain Association of India	100
Jain Union Reading Room and Library	100
Mount Road Library	50
St. Isabel's Ladies' Charitable Association	50
St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital	50
Patronage of Catholic Youth	50
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhai Hospital through Dr. Hatch	50
Bhooleshwar Library	50
For erection of Ram Mandir to Duyal Kalidas	50
Bharat Kathasar	50
For reconstructing a temple and a Cow shed near Garvade	50
Cow Protection Sabha	300
Shantaram Bhikhooba Dewoolker	150
POONA INSTITUTIONS.	
Sassoon Hospital Nursing Fund	700
Deccan Education Society	300
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	250
Poona Native Institution	150
Poona Camp Education Society	50
Church and School at Ahmadnugur	50
Total	5,000
INSTITUTIONS LEFT UNPAID.	
Hindu Gymnasium	100
Deccan Vernacular Translation Society	200
Velinker's Poor Seminary	50
Telang Kamatis Association	50
People's Free Reading Room and Library	50
Total	450

MESSRS. J. B. KARANI AND COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. J. B. Karani and Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Book Depot of the Company, Borah Bazaar, Fort. Mr. Jejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry presided, and the following resolutions were carried *nem. con.* :—(1.) Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. D. H. Bilimoria "that it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily." (2.) Proposed by Mr. G. S. Cooper and seconded by Mr. S. D. Bilimoria "that Messrs. Pestonjee E. Dharwar and Sorabjee K. Patuck be and are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company, and distributing the assets, and that the liquidators be paid remuneration at the rate of 2 per cent. on all assets realised by them, and that they do exercise all powers under Section 177 of the Indian Company's Act, 1882, and do also exercise without the sanction of the court, all powers given by the Indian Company's Act, 1882, to official liquidators with liberty to apply to the High Court, to continue the liquidation under the supervision of the court if so advised." (3) Proposed by Mr. N. M. Cooper and seconded by Mr. M. R. Edulkaka "that either of the liquidators shall in the absence of the other from Bombay exercise all the powers given to them jointly."

TREE-MARKING IN BEHAR AND ITS LESSONS.

The besmearing of a few mango trees in Ceylon would have never created any excitement in England : why should then such an incident in India create something like a panic ? One reason, no doubt, is, that India is a larger country by far ; but the other reason is, no doubt, that Ceylon is treated as a British Colony and India as a British "property." The Ceylonese are British citizens ; but the Indians, though British citizens, by constitution are treated as British subjects, or, properly speaking, subjects of the thirty millions of the inhabitants of England, Scotland and Ireland.

A little consideration will, however, show that any successful revolt against the British authorities in India is impossible, and any revolt against them is scarcely possible. Ask any Mussalman in this country what sort of rule he would like to have for India. If honest, he would first of all propose himself to be made Emperor ; and if that is not possible, he would like to have a Mussalman for a Sovereign. Failing in both these propositions, he would ask the English to stay and rule. A Hindu in the same manner would propose first himself, then a co-religionist, then a Republic, and then the English. The Mussalmans will have no Republic in India, because they are aliens in the country, and are weak in number.

Thus, the Mussalmans will have no Hindu for a king, nor the Hindus a Mussalman for a king ; and they are so equally matched, that the British Government is in a position to disband its European troops and permit them to go home, instead of keeping these seventy thousand able-bodied Englishmen to be roasted in a hot climate, and decimated by cholera and other loathsome diseases.

The cause why the besmearing of a few mango trees in India creates a panic, is also the cause of the entertainment of these seventy thousand British troops in India. The troops are entertained because the Indians are treated, not as British subjects, which they are by constitution, but as subjects of everyone of the thirty millions that inhabit England, Scotland and Ireland.

We said, a successful revolt in India is impossible, and a revolt is not possible.

Of course, the people of India have their complaints against the rule that practically obtains here, and they are serious complaints too. But for the occurrence of a revolt, there must be, first of all, a centre to rally round and then a motive to move the forces. There is now no centre in India, and there is also no motive.

It is alas ! too true that the people of India are treated as subjects of everyone of the thirty millions who inhabit the British Isles, but yet by constitution they are free, and they have nothing to gain by an exchange of British rule.

By constitution the Indians are as free as any Britisher. Of course, we claim the rights of British citizenship on the strength of the Proclamation of the Queen. But we would not care even if the Proclamation were withdrawn, as solemnly as it was promulgated. We base the rights of the Indians to British citizenship upon the constitution of England itself. England has a constitution ; and under that constitution, every territory, subject to that country, must be free,—it cannot but be so.

We can prove this point in one or two sentences. With the endeavours of Sir W. Wedderburn, a Parliamentary Committee has been formed for the protection of the interests of the Indians. It has at present only twelve members. Let a few dozen members more join the committee, and India becomes almost as free as England itself.

In America, a comparatively smaller and much better educated country than India, eight lakhs of people had to be sacrificed for the achievement of its freedom ; but India's freedom can be achieved any day without loss of blood or any great sacrifice.

We said above, that Indians have serious complaints against the rule that obtains here now. But did the Indians ever make any effort to remove them ? They never moved a finger to better their condition. They tamely submitted to all the taxes imposed upon them, to the unjust manner in which their resources were frittered away, and to the rigorous laws enacted to take away their liberty. They never did move to avert a blow or to protest against a wrong. On the other hand, if a community protested against a wrong, another community, equally affected by it, came forward to support it ! So they cannot complain against British rule if they find themselves day by day reduced to the condition of half-starved slaves.

We are absolutely certain that, if the Indians had only made slight attempts, they would have got all that they deserved to get. They made a Congress at the instance of an Englishman, and they have got some privileges which they did not enjoy before. If the Mussalmans had not stood aloof, they would have got much more. If they move again they will get their reward in proportion to their zeal and devotion.

But to speak the truth, we have no hope that the Indians will ever be able to move, or move in a body. Our chief hope lies in the awakened conscience of the British people.

The connection that now exists between India and England is immoral. No Englishman can approve, in his heart of hearts, the subjugation of a race for the benefit of England. And why ? The reason is, Englishmen console themselves by the assurance, that though they have deprived the people of India of their political freedom, they have given them a rule which is perfect. The above is the view which most Englishmen entertain about Inhia. Their view is, that the only justification for the occupation of India by England, lies in the fact that the Indians now enjoy a better rule than they ever did before.

But is this a fact ? That the majority of Englishmen have been persuaded to hold the above view, there is no doubt. There is also no doubt, that the twelve members of Parliament, who have undertaken to protect India and the Indians from unjust and violent treatment, do not hold the above view. We have only to convince the British public that the rule that obtains here is, not only not faultless, but is capable of much improvement, that drastic laws rigorously administered, and heavy taxes unjustly imposed are leading the people of India to the condition of half-starved slaves, to make the Parliamentary Committee sufficiently strong to be able to protect us.

Neither do we depend entirely upon British philantropy, but also upon the good sense of the unsympathetic and thick-headed John Bull. John Bull derives no benefit by treating India as a property, and it will serve his purpose better were he to treat the Indians in the way the colonists are treated. This is a truth which will at last force itself into his mind. Anyhow, this constant state of preparedness and vigilance, and this panic from trivial causes are due to a suspicion in the minds of the rulers of the land that the people have not perhaps got a perfect rule.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 23RD OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·626	W S W	3	104·5	81·0	31	...	7·00	+3·38
Agra	29·630	S W	7	107·5	79·2	36	...	2·96	+1·21
Cawnpore	29·659	W N W	4	107·9	84·5	30	..	2·32	...
Allahabad	29·596	W S W	8	110·1	85·8	35	...	3·98	+1·61
Jhansi	29·669	N W	5	109·2	86·2	29	...	4·62	+2·82
Jacobabad	29·629	S	3	44·2	73·1	21	..	1·22	+0·13
Karachi	29·761	W S W	17	93·0	80·2	87	..	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·692	S W	6	107·1	78·9	50	...	4·20	+2·45
Ajmere	29·721	W	14	103·9	83·5	51	...	3·10	+1·39
Deesa	29·804	W	16	104·4	79·0	61	...	2·22	+1·61
Ahmedabad	29·812	Vari.	4	105·3	81·1	60	...	1·96	..
Bhuj	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rajkot	29·833	W S W	15	104·4	73·7	68	...	1·87	+1·21
Veraval	29·840	W	9	86·6	80·7	83	...	2·36	..
Neemuch	29·737	W	17	102·8	77·7	60	...	2·77	+1·56
Indore	29·790	W	6	100·1	77·6	64	...	2·84	+1·58
Saugor	29·705	W	6	101·9	79·6	67	...	4·07	+0·90
Jubbulpor	29·691	S W	4	106·5	81·6	33	...	2·92	—0·48
Hoshangabad	29·736	W	3	104·9	82·3	42	...	6·46	+4·07
Khandwa	29·771	W	14	104·2	82·8	54	...	1·11	—0·62
Raipur	29·674	W S W	7	109·5	83·5	35	...	1·03	—2·38
Nagpur	29·692	N W	9	105·8	80·6	24	...	3·58	+0·15
Amraoti	29·742	N W	8	106·7	81·8	37	...	1·69	—1·37
Akola	29·770	W	10	106·2	81·8	49	...	2·93	—0·51
Surat	29·843	W	F	97·2	80·1	68	...	0·77	+0·38
Malegaon	29·822	W S W	11	103·3	74·6	70	...	1·86	+0·01
Bombay	29·869	W N W	7	90·9	81·6	75	...	1·91	+0·97
Poona	29·867	W N W	15	98·5	72·4	57	...	2·91	+0·02
Aurangabad	29·797	W	5	102·0	73·7	56	...	5·00	..
Sholapur	29·835	N W	9	103·3	76·9	47	..	0·75	—2·50
Ratnagiri	29·875	N W	6	91·9	80·3	73	...	0·39	—0·69
Belgaum	29·851	Calm	...	90·3	67·8	64	...	9·07	+3·58
Goa	29·865	N	12	90·1	81·4	76	...	4·30	..
Karwar	29·861	N W	6	90·2	81·1	74	...	2·84	—2·49
Mangalore	29·882	E N E	4	90·8	79·9	81	0·02	8·35	+0·36
Calicut	29·871	N W	10	89·3	79·0	78	...	26·81	+11·01
Cochin	29·884	Calm	M	90·3	77·1	84	0·21	17·84	—7·45
Bangalore	29·886	W S W	5	88·8	68·8	82	0·12	9·29	+0·21
Secunderabad	29·824	W N W	4	103·2	76·3	65	0·29	6·26	+1·90
Masuliptm	29·770	S	6	104·7	81·1	75	...	21·78	+11·91
Bellary	29·887	W	8	98·5	73·4	82	0·11	3·01	—1·47
Cuddapah	29·844	W	..	106·7	74·3	68	0·57	9·88	+1·35
Madras	29·817	S	8	99·0	83·5	71	...	...	...
Coimbatore	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·835	W S W	6	102·1	80·3	58	...	19·11	+5·06
Negapatam	29·838	S W	10	102·1	81·3	75	...	46·25	+11·13
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Aden	29·853	Calm.	13	96·3	81·8	86	...	1·93	—0·65

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes continue to be small and irregular all over the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are southerly at Jacobabad, Madras and Masulipatam, north-easterly at Mangalore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Ajmere and Akola, 20 at Khandwa, 18 at Neemuch and Rajkot, and 14 at Agra. The maximum temperature is from 4 to 5° above the normal at Negapatam, Masulipatam and Jeypore, and the minimum 5 to 6° in excess at Allahabad and Ajmere, and 9° in defect at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° and Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad, Masulipatam Bellary, Cuddapah and Mangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and at Calicut, Mangalore, Rajkot, Veraval, Deesa and Jeypore. Light to Moderate showers have fallen at Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah. The weather conditions appear to be favourable for local scattered showers in the Madras Presidency and on the Malbar Coast. In the Bombay Presidency the weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

The S. S. Bloemfontein reports having experienced from Latitude 17° S., Longitude 40° 34′ E., at noon on the 9th May, to Latitude 4° 50′ S., Longitude 51° 19′ E., at noon on the 13th, moderate to strong north-easterly to south-easterly winds, passing light to heavy rain squalls and a rough to heavy sea ; to Latitude 8° 28′ N., Longitude 63° E., at noon on the 17th, light north-easterly winds and a smooth sea ; to arrival at about 6 P.M. on the 20th, moderate to light north-westerly winds with passing showers on the 17th.

The S.S. Kerbela left Rangoon on the 5th May and experienced up to Latitude 10° 14′ N., Longitude 90° E., at midnight on the 8th, light to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds and occasional passing showers ; to Latitude 8° 31′ N., Longitude 76° 46, E., at noon on the 15th, moderate to strong south-westerly winds, high to heavy sea, and occasional heavy squalls of wind.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 23.

Pressure changes are small, but very irregular, showing that the weather is feebly unsettled over the greater part of India. The pressure is to-day, as yesterday, considerably in defect in North Behar and North Bengal ; and very strong southerly winds now prevail at the head of the Bay and in South Bengal. Steep gradients obtain in the Peninsula and West India, and strong winds continue in these areas. The temperature has fallen slighly in Burma and Bengal, and risen elsewhere. Thunderstorms gave light to moderate showers in parts of Southern India, the Deccan, Bengal, and Burma. Several stations in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces report duststorms. The weather is feebly unsettled over the greater part of the country, and local duststorms and thunderstorms are again probable.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeabel smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks : Another notable step in advance appears to have been taken at Surat, last week, by the Visha Lad Bania caste. One of the members married his infant daughter, a few months back, to a boy of nine. The boy died, the other day, of cholera. Great was the consternation thereat. What was to become of the girl ? Why she was a widow, and a widow she would have to remain all her days. It was the unnaturalness of the situation that seems to have driven the caste to adopt some measure of relief. So they met and resolved that girls of 13 and under should be allowed to remarry. It would have been like striking at the root of the evil if they had put down marriages before that period, as suggested by some members. But that was found too radical a move. Let us hope that the resolution unanimously adopted will not be allowed to remain a dead letter. We shall be glad to hear of marriages taking place under it. The Visha Lad Banias do not, we understand, go to college for lessons in elocution ; but it seems they can set us a lesson in practical reform.

A RETIRING PUBLIC OFFICER.

Says the "Gujerati" :—In Mr. Sinclair, the present Collector of Tannah who contemplates retiring next July, the Bombay administration will lose an officer who has been known for his exceptional strength and integrity of character. Not that he was more sympathetic towards the people than the general run of civilian officers nor can it be said that he was as communicative to his subordinates as some other District officers, are. But he succeeded in inspiring the districts where he served with a feeling of awe and infusing a spirit of wholesale discipline in his subordinates, whether European or native. He was a terror to corrupt and dishonest men in service, and he dealt with them with well-merited severity. He felt considerable sympathy with the Mahomedans for their backward condition, but when an emergency arose, he knew, how to act firmly and decisively. It was by this commendable promptitude that riots at Bhiwndi and Kalyan were averted after the disturbances in Bombay. With a strong officer, like Mr. Sinclair at the head of the Nassik district, the shameful riots that have for ever blackened its annals, would never have occurred. With a little less stiffness and rigidity and with a little more sympathy and communicativeness Mr. Sinclair would have been an ideal officer. But such as he was he will be missed for a long time by many in the Tannah district.

LORD HARRIS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes :—Lord Harris's speech on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Hindu Gymkhana, on which we congratulate our Hindu friends, was not only a happy one but full of common-sense and practical suggestions. Perhaps, no other person in the city has greater claims to speak with authority on physical education than his Lordship. His suggestion to the Gymkhana promoters to engage the services of a professional bowler was a most proper one to make, and we trust they will lose no time in acting upon it. Our Parsi cricketers were long since advised to get themselves better trained in bowling, in which they are admitted on all hands to be still deficient. We are not aware that they have hitherto done anything of the kind. We should notbe surprised if their younger rivals in the field steal a march over them and outstrip them in the race.sooner or later. Lord Harris also gave good sound advice as to physical tests in our scholastic curriculum. It seems it is not so easy as is supposed to prescribe such tests even in a country so advanced as England—the home "par excellence" of physical education. 'A fortiori' such tests in a conntry so backward as India in manly and physical exercise, are out of the question. This authoritative opinion should satisfy those zealous reformers, who have been crying hoarse on the subject for some weeks past.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The "Gujerati" states : Dr. Weir's report on the water supply is not very satisfactory. Why the Municipal authorities allowed vegetable matter to grow in the Tulsi and Vehar lakes to such an extent as to be dangerous to public health is a question on which one seeks for light in vain in the report. The statement that the unusual growth of vegetable matter is due to the clouded sky in the hot season is one of those extraordinary jokes which makes one's sides burst with laughter. When the water supply becomes scanty or intolerably dirty, then the municipal authorities become suddenly roused to their sense of responsibility. This is best evidenced by the fact that within a week or two of journalistic criticism, the water has improved, though the sky is still overcast with clouds as before. It would be interesting to know why the officers in charge of the Tulsi and Vehar lakes could not so long detect the abnormal growth of organic matter which is now held responsible along with the very mischievous clouds inthe heavens for the unhealthy condition of water. A year or two ago there was a cry that crocodiles were the source of considerable impurity. The public were assured that steps would be taken to rid the lakes of them by offering suitable rewards to their destroyers. What success has attended this remedial measure the public do not know. Now there is again a cry that crocodiles have wickedly conspired with the clouds to harass Bombay. For a time municipal officers and the civic fathers shed crocodile tears over the sufferings of the inhabitants and then relegate the subject to the limbo of forgetfulness. This state of things ought not to be tolerated any more, and if the Ratepayers' Association is not utterly extinct by this time, the matter should receive its prompt consideration.

The "Indu Prakash" discourses : While the Municipal Executive and the Standing Committee are discussing the condition of our water supply, and the various means for improving its quality, the poor unoffending citizens of Bombay are obliged to drink a natural decoction of organic vegetable matters, and the droppings of cattle, in the place of the pure and wholesome water, which they have a right to expect after sinking three crores of rupees on this concern. Our energetic Health Officer submitted a report to the Standing Committee, wherein he seems to condemn the Tulsi water as being past improvement ; he is doubtful whether it can be improved by ordinary filtration. He attributes the impurity of the Tulsi water to the unusual growth and decay of vegetable matter, which in itself is the consequence of "the abnormal atmospheric conditions, one of which has been visible to all—the clouded sky of the hot season." This oracular opinion was no doubt eminently satisfactory to himself ; but unfortunately it was not so to the Standing Committee, who have therefore called for further explanation. The Health Officer did not detail the particular abnormal atmospheric conditions to which he attributed the unusual growth and decay of vegetable matters. It is a great pity, for sanitary science would have greatly benefited by the scientific exposition of the learned doctor.

TRAVELLING BY SPECIAL TRAINS.

The "Indian Spectator" writes : So the violent difference between the Viceroy and his Executive Council, in the matter of travelling by special trains, turns out to be a myth. We expected as much when noticing the subject last week. The mention of General Brackenbury as the arch-obstructionist, went to discredit the rumour as much as its inherent weakness. As to Lord Elgin threatening to resign, we suppose he would have to send in his resignation perhaps every second week if such differences were to be taken to heart. No statesman can afford to be so sensitive, however keen his personal feelings. He has to merge the smaller into the larger good ; even to put up with many little evils, so as the better to secure the public weal. This is especially necessary for a country governed as India is. Let our friends in the press beware how they ask for the impossible, which is always undesirable. At the same time, as we said last week, as a question of principle the question in point is very important. Why should not the Viceroy and others travel by ordinary trains ? We see no loss of dignity therein. And the saving would be most welcome. What is still more important is the moral effect of the economy. It would show to the bewildered and incredulous public that the higher officials are in earnest about cutting down useless expenditure. And as to the Rajas taking the shine out of the 'Burra Lat' and his lieutenants, why, far from doing that, they would probably bless these exemplars in public economy. They have too much to spend, these Rajas, on themselves, their Political officers, friends, visitors and so on, to mind such a wholesome object lesson in economy. So let us go ahead, gentlemen, and pause not to think of prestige, especially at a time when the pocket is so shrivelled up and with such ugly holes in it. It will be long before the huge military expenditure is cut down. Let us begin to-day wherever we can.

The "Gujerati" says : The local dailies give an unqualified contradiction to the report that there was any difference of opinion between the Viceroy and his Executive Council about the advisability of travelling by special trains in these days of unprecedented financial embarrassments. Perhaps the sensational development of the discussion to which the "Morning Post" gave currency was a myth. But that there was some discussion as to the propriety of engaging special trains for members of Government at the cost of the ryot, when they can travel with comfort in the first class compartments, appears to be pretty certain. But even assuming that there was no such question raised at all, the point yet remains whether those who have been so long enjoying the luxury of journeying by special trains should not now dispense with this expensive method of travelling. What the increased expenditure on this score is for Provincial and Viceregal Governments it would be interesting to know, and as the attention of the public has been prominently directed to the matter, it would be well if the elected Councillors elicited this item from the Governments concerned.

DENTO DONT is a much-admired Liquid Dentifrice, imparts a lily Whiteness to the Teeth, Sweet fragrance to the Breath and a Delightful feeling to the Mouth. 2s. 6d. of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

The inquiry under sections 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies Act into the affairs of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, in liquidation, was continued on Saturday in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Allahabad.

Mr. Wall, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, vakil, two of the petitioners, were present. Mr. J. E. Howard was represented by Mr. Arthur Strachey, barrister-at-law, Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, vakil ; Mr. Mann by Mr. Wallach, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji ; Babu Baroda Charan Banerji by Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, and Mr. Sarat Chander Chaterji, vakils ; Mr. Gobind Ram by Kumar Parmanand, vakil.

Mr. Howard's deposition was read over. There was some discussion as to the certificates of costs, which Mr. Wall contended were not in form. Ultimately the Court accepted the certificates.

Mr. Strachey promised to put in any correspondence relating to the Dansey Estate deposit that Mr. Howard after a search might find.

Mr. Wall again asked to be allowed to re-examine Mr. Howard upon his cross-examination.

The Judge remarked that there were no "parties" before it and there had been no cross-examination. Counsel had merely assisted the Court with questions.

Mr. Wall then asked to be allowed to examine Mr. O'Hanlon.

The Judge : It is quite obvious that you can discover any information you may require from Mr. O' Hanlon without the assistance of the Court.

The proceedings were closed by the Judge reading out an order to the effect that the Court had been engaged in obtaining information at the instance of the petitioners, who might now make whatever use they wished of the facts they had ascertained, and might take whatever action they thought fit. No order could be passed under sections 162 and 163 of the Companies Act. The proceedings would be filed with the Liquidation record.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Byculla, 1072 tons, Captain J Forbes, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

The Barque Sophia Joakim, 1,007 tons, Captain R Collin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

The s s Kurrachee, 2,317 tons, Captain J R Inch, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

The s s Bhopal, 1,931 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (7th April) via Middlesbrough and Antwerp with a general cargo and one deck passenger. During the voyage she experienced from fresh to light W S W Winds with moderate sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Kerbela	1458	Watkeys	Not fixed		M M & Co
B	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
G	Tannadice	1408	Leimer	Mauritius	23-5	H C Joosub
H	Courtfield	2165	Sheldrick	Not fixed		J Mackintosh
K	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool	21-5	J Mackintosh
M	S Joakim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H Habdoola
N	Start	1554	Thompson	Stettin		K Nixon & Co
O	Hannah M Bell		White	Trieste	30-5	Graham & Co
Q	Bolemfontein	1764	Salmon	Amsterdam	28-5	W & A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Marmagoa	24-5	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2481	Young	Havre		K Nixon & Co
2	Australia	2321	Taif	Liverpool	30-5	W & A Graham
3	Loodiana	2140	Staff	Not fixed		M M & Co
4	St Regulus	2000	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Ravena	1915	Cole	China	30-5	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2342	Bechtinger	Trieste		
8	Chyebassa	1714	Mitchell	Not fixed		J M & Co
9	Nurani	2748	Carson	Not fixed		J M & Co
10	Torr Head	3867	McCalmont	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
12	Imaum	2705	Pemberthy	Antwerp	24-5	E Bates & Co
13	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
16	Evelyn	1529	Wood	Trieste	1-6	W&A Graham &Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Karagola	593	Robertson	Not fixed	M Mackenzie & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Capt.	Destination.
Centesima	Peters	Not fixed.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Bhopal (s)	Hansen	Hamburg, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Stanley (sp) Drachenfels (s)	Edgett Kenneweg	Queenstown, &c. Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Sophia Joakim, Collin, for Calcutta.
Steamer Byculla, Forbes, for Rangoon, &c.
" Steamer Kurrachee, Inch, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Evelyn, for Genoa, Trieste, Marseilles, &c.
" Port Stephens, for Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 23.

From Glasgow.

City of Dundee s—2 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.
City of Perth s—2 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.
Clan Alpine s—149 hogsheads ale Robinson Morrison and Co ; 5 bales writing papers, John Dickinson and Co ;
Janetta s—30 cases ginger wine and 25 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee ; 100 cases sulphuric acid, Rogers and Co :

From London.

Carthage s—40 cases provision &c., Phillips and Co ; 12 cases tobacco, E Russooljee ; 56 cases soap, oilmenstores &c, 55 cases sherry wine &c, and 35 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 13 cases table salt, A Sumsoodin ; 14 cases tobacco, Hormarjee Adarjee ; 85 cases oilmenstores, &c., Allybhoy Sumsoodin ; 58 cases portwine Phipson and Co ; 25 bottles quick silver E Allybhoy ; 5 cases table salt E Russooljee and 160 cases oilmenstores &c, 13 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co. ; 1 bale printing papers 1 case surface papers, 13 bales writing papers and 27 cases envelopes, John Dickinson and Co ; 9 cases tobacco, S Rustomjee Sookia.
Oriental s—10 cases liqueur, Phipson and Co, 2 cases materials Essajee Noorbhoy.

From Charente.

Himalaya s—50 cases brandy, Kerrawalla Brothers.

From Bremen.

Carthage s—110 cases beer, A Spinner and Co.

From Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—2 cases rectified spirit, B Cullianjee.
Baroda s—2 drums, rectified spirit, Berlit Smith and Co.

From Trieste.

Melpomene s—10 cases playing cards, Warden and Co.
Vindobona s—3 cases writing papers, M Essajee.

From New York.

St Regulus s—225 barrels lubricating oil, S Comfort.

From Bordeaux.

Carthage s—105 cases claret, M P Batha and Co.

From Venice.

Imperator s—6 cases soap, M Kastoorchand.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 23.

For Liverpool.

Australia s—41 bales wool, J Banichand ; 311 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee.
Aston Hall s—250 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 2,000 cwts wheat, P Jairam.

For London.

Carthage s—150 bales hemp, and 215 bales aloes fibre, John L Kersten ; 501 cwts mustardseed, E D Sassoon and Co. ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
Assam s—8 boxes condiments, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros.

For Glasgow.

Australia s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, M Jamal.

For Hamburg.

Starlight s—220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 650 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.
Courtfield s—2,560 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 11 cases bristles, Volkart Bros.

For Amsterdam.

Torr Head s—594 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Imaum s—100 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee ; 4,563 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, 300 cwts rapeseed, and 500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts linseed, N Futehally and Co.

For Dunkirk.

St Enoch s—255 bales cotton, F Sauquit and Co ; 6000 cwts rapeseed and 8000 cwts bin seed, Killick Nixon and Co
Arora s—2696 cwts poppyseed, 3000 cwts linseed and 3000 cwts rapseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

St Pancras s—118 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 400 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 600 cwts mustardseed and 380 cwts rapseed ; Volkart Bros.
Port Stephens s—1231 cwts rapeseed, and 939 cwts ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co 6003 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co ;

For Marseilles.

Australia s—3000 cwts castorseed, 3015 cwts rapesed, 2300 cwts wheat, 260 cwts groundnuts, 4000 cwts popyseed, Ralli Brothers ;
Aston Hall s—4500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

St Regulus s 915 cwts teelseed 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Venice.

Imperator s—390 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts linseed, 1 182 cwts castorseed and 160 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Stettin.

Start s—18,199 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Hannah M Bell s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Evelyn s—220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 810 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Imperator s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, 450 cwts myrabollams, and 1,001 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Ravenna s—605 bales cotton, N J Abraham ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 52 cwts sharkfins, and 1½ cwts fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 310 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 27 cwts cloves, N Meanee ; 21 cwts jurdalloo, K Magun.
Idzumi Maru s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 41 cwts ivory, G Hassum.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—321 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 125 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, The Union Mills Ld ; 203 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 23.

Benson, Capt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Kanara.
Downing, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Lucknow.
Andrews, Capt, Ms, 17th Infy, on furlough, from Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th May, 1894.

I. The following observations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the confidential inspection report of the Corps are (under orders from Army Head Quarters) published for information of members :—

1. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps is in a very satisfactory state and the greatest credit is due to Major Roughton and all serving under him. The best spirit prevails throughout and this is mainly due to the zeal and energy of the Commanding officer.

2. A large increase in numbers and very satisfactory progress in efficiency has taken place during the year.

3. The corps is a very valuable unit in the scheme of Defence of the Port of Bombay and I trust that the application for an Adjutant which was recently refused may very shortly be reconsidered.

II. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 23rd instant and posted to No 2 Sub-division No 1 Company :—No 409 Gunner T G Mooney.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Smeaton has been permitted to resign H M's I C S.

The Services of Surg Capt J Chaytor White, M D, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh, from date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Offg Medl Officer the Meywar Bhil Corps.

The services of Surg Capt H M Morris I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr N Schmucker Consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Bombay, as Acting Consul Genl for the Austro Hungarian Empire in British India.

Surg Capt A L Duke, I M S (Bengal), Offg Agency Surg, Meshed, is granted privilege leave for three months, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

With the saction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr P Bonenblust as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr S Schmuck.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Tavares as Consul General for Portugal at Bombay.

Surg Lieut Col T Mayne, I M S (Madras), Medl Officer, 24th M I, officiated as Residency Surg at Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg Maj H Armstrong.

Surg Lieut Col W E Johnson, M D, I M S, (Madras), Medl Officer, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surg at Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg Lieut Col Mayne, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surg Lieut Col A F Dobson, M B, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt E. T. Paul, 6th B C, to be a Depy Asst Adjt-Gen on the establishment, vice Maj F, S. Gwatkin, whose tenure has expired.

Surg Lieut G. Bidie, I M S, Madras establishment, Offg Medl Officer, 1st Infy, to be medical officer, vice Surg Capt J. Scott, M B, whose services have been transferred to the Govt of Madras.

Surg Col W. P. Warburton, I M S, Bengal establishment, is confirmed in the appointment of Prinl Medl Officer and Sany Commr. Assam, vice Surg Col C. P. Costello, retired.

Brig Surg Lieut Col W S M Price, Army Medl Staff, to officiate on the Admin Med Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surg Col, vice Surg Col R P Ferguson, on leave out of India.

Lieut Francis De Berckem Hancock, Lancashire Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 23rd B I, is admitted to the I S C subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationery service, are admitted to the I S C from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Edmund Arthur Swinhoe, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Offg Squad Officer, 2nd B L.—

Lieut John Hugh Gordon Seton Chisholm, Devonshire Regt, Offg Squad Officer, 3rd B C.

Lieut Edgar Thornburgh Browne, East Lancashire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 6th M I, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the I S C subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India, admitted to the I S C:—

Second Lieut William John Keen, 1st Battn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 44th Gurkha Rifle Regt of B I.

The undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the I S C from date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second Lieut Walter Godfrey Patric Murray, Offg Wing Officer, 29th Pun Regt of B I.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Maj E Bruce, I S C, commandant, 19th B L, for six months. Capt G S Ommanney, I S C, Wing Commander, 2nd Battn 1st Gurkha Rifle Regt, for six months ; and Lieut W G Walker I S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha Rifle Regt, for nine months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India—Lieut D M Bower, I S C Wing Officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal Light Infantry, for six months.

Lieut A J Pilcher, R E, Asst Supdt, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted leave out of India p a for four months under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

Capt J F Manifold, R H A Private Secy to the Lieut Govr and Chief Commr, N W P and Oudh, is granted leave out of India, p a for six months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—

Capt H B Vaughan, I S C Wing Commdr, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of B I, m c for six months.

Lieut H A Lash, I S C 1st Regt, Central India Horse, m c.

Lieut H H Dunlop, I S C Squad Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, m c for six months.

Lieut D R Adye, I S C Wing Officer, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India (p a) for six months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Lieutenants to be Captains—I Phillips, C H F Binstead, A A M M Faulknor, N G Woodyatt, G W Palin, and H L Showers.

Condr Richard Burton, Clerk P W Dept Sectariat Govt of India, to be Depy Asst Commy, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval.

Condr Robert Straughan, sub Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation to be Depy Asst Commy, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval.

Sub Condr John Clarke, Barrack Dept, Mily Works Dept to be Condr, supernumerary.

Sub Condr Peter Ross, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, N-W Railway to be Condr.

Surg George Henry Corringham, supervisor, 2nd grade, Mushkaf Bolan State Railway, to be sub-condr vice Hony Lieut and Depy Asst Commy Thomas Grey, retired.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—Hony Surg R Whitelaw resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Mily Works Dept :—Lieut R E Greer, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, Lieut C B Farwell, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Lieut Col H A Graves, S C, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, Capt G Williams, R E, to be Ex Engr 2nd grade ; Capt R T R Laurence, R E, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; Capt W Ewbank, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, Lieut G A J Leslie, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade permanent ; Lieut C G W Hunter, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary ; Lieut P G Grant, R E, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade ; Lieut H A Cameron, R E to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade permanent ; Lieut J B MacGeorge, R E, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, temporary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Commdr W Chandler, R I M for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No 7, dated 25th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Asst Engr Henry Sloate Cope, R I M for one year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rai Sahib Trilokh Nath Mukhopadhya. Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt.

Mr H A F Currie, Asst Engr 1st grade, Offg Depy Consltg Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, is transferred temporarily to the establishment under the control of the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment as Offg Asst Manager, N W Railway.

Mr H L Hebbert, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Punjab has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt.

Mr J H P Forsyth, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W P and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Govt of India, P W Dept.

Mr J Tait, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt.

Lieut Gordon Risley Hearn, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as Asst Engr, 3rd grade, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Dir Genl of Railways.

Rai Sahib Birjput Roy, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, N W P and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Govt of India, P W Dept Resolutions.

Mr O V Yates, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Govt of India P W Dept.

Mr J T Boase, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Govt of India P W Dept.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

The Rev A E Stone, B A, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of Bengal is appointed Resident Chaplain of Kashmir from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Capt E Inglis, Offg Depy Commr, Hoshiarpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 29 days.

Mr H A Rose, Asst Commr, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Hoshiarpur, vice Capt E Inglis, proceeding on leave.

With the approval of the Govr Genl of India in Council, and subject to confirmation by H M's Secy of State for India, Mr F Field, Extra Judl Asst Commr, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Divl Judge of the Jullundur Divn, vice Lieut Col H M M Wood, transferred.

Lieut F E Bradshaw, Asst Commr, Rupar, is appointed to officiate as Dist Judge at Simla.

Lieut Col R Warburton, C S I, who has been permitted to return to duty before the expiration of the furlough granted to him.

Mr J A Sinclair, Barrister at Law, Jr Govt Advocate, Punjab, and Mr A Bates, Pleader, Chief Court, [illegible], will continue to officiate respectively as Govt Advocate, Punjab, and Jr Govt Advocate, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr E P Henderson, or until further orders.

Mr J G Lorimer, Asst Commr, attached to the Peshawar Sett, is posted to the Bannu District and placed in charge of the Mianwali Sub Division, vice Malik Ahmad Khan, Tiwana, Extra Asst Commr, proceeding on leave.

On relinquishing charge of his duties as Offg Jr Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, Mr H J Maynard, Asst Commr is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Umballa, vice Capt C G Parsons proceeding on furlough.

Mr P J Fagan, Asst Commr, Montgomery, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Montgomery, vice Mr T J Kennedy, proceeding on furlough.

Mr A C Stewart, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Muzaffargarh, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SILK EYE-GLASS CORDS, Re. 1 for ½ a dozen, or Ans. 4 each; Gold Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 18 each; Silver Eye-Glass Chains, Rs. 3; Eye-Glass Attachments of all Descriptions.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

ICE SAFES and BOXES, made on the most approved principle, have just been received in various sizes by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

A Choice Selection of Driving and Riding WHIPS, Hunting Crops, &c., by the best London Makers.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters on eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rupees Twenty. Apply to ROGERS and Co.

BONA-FIDE Auction Sale of the late Mr. A. SMYTHE'S Valuable Furniture, by Wimbridge, Platedware, &c., at Albert Buildings, Fort, next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices.

BROADWOOD'S PIANO for Rs. 150. Schiedmayer's Grand Piano and Dassell's Cottage, artistically Decorated, to be Sold or Exchanged.—R. MASTER, Vans' House, Dhobitalao.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, Cherries, Apricots, Greengages, Apples, &c., Rs. 2 per lb. CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

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MATHERAN.—TO LET, "Jewajee Hall," for the next Cold Weather. Now occupied by Mrs. Griffiths and family. For particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice; up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J." care of this Office.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The finest Hotel on the Hill, within five minutes' walk to the Club, Lawn-Tennis, etc. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

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TO BE LET.—Furnished, WESTROPP-HOUSE, The Ridge, Malabar Hill. Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

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Price 8 Annas.
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

WITH the exception of an advance of 3-8 per cent in the price of four per cent. Rupee Securities, at £54¼, all the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, including the price of Bar Silver, which was also unaltered at New York, though with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·89 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 53-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 3 57-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 8,000 lbs. The Manchester market was quiet.

There was no change in New York Cotton prices again yesterday, at 7 3-16 cents per ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·01 cents for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales; and the season's total figures now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	5,000	6,100	6,000
Three days' „	12,000	13,700	15,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893....	5,736,000	4,809,700	6,853,000

The improved demand for Cotton, which was felt, in our local market, for the staple yesterday, has not been sustained to-day, and only a small business has been done in a quiet market, but without any change in rates. Exporters have bought 700 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal at Rs. 153-8; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 165; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 175; while the Mills have taken only 650 bales, say 200 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 173; 150 Bijapore, at Rs. 169; and 100 each of Untni, at Rs. 168; Karanja, at Rs. 185¼; and Julgaum, at Rs. 172 per candy.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market with only a small export business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market, and the price of *Linseed* has further declined, say, to Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton...........................	8,206	bales.
Wheat...........................	44,296	cwts.
Linseed	50,250	„
Rapeseed	41,994	„
Gingelly	1,354	„
Poppyseed	4,934	„
Groundnuts	1,710	„
Castorseed	1,774	„
Rice.............................	62,172	„

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are firm; but there is no better demand from shippers. Business has been done for Liverpool, for June shipment, at 17s. per ton for Wheat; for Genoa, for the same shipment, at 17s. 6d. for Seeds; for Antwerp, July shipment, at 17s. for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton; and to other Continental ports, for the same shipment and cargo, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 0 11-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank Remittance, and nominally at 1s. 0 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, but the Bazaar being on the stampede with re-sales to-day, and merchants also following suit, rates began to harden, and a considerable business was reported in Bills, re-sales, and Gold. Three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 0 27/32d. for May delivery, and 1s. 0⅞d. for July at the opening, and later, at 1s. 0 7/8d. and 1s. 0 29/32d. for May, and 1s. 0 27/32d. and 1s. 0 7/8d. June, and 1s. 0 13/16d. for July; Bank Telegraphic meantime rising to 1s. 0¾d. ready, and 1s. 0 5/8d. for forward transfer, at which business was reported. This afternoon, Banks seemed inclined to await the issue of Council Bills; but we hear that the rates ruling in Calcutta are about 1/16d. lower than those quoted here, which are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	....	1s. 0¾ to 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	....	1s. 0 ¾d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 0 13-16d.	„
Credits 3	„ ...	1s. 0 29-32d.	„
France 3	„ ...	1·35¾	„

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 0 5/8d.; and Credits for July delivery, at 1s. 0 13-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a firm feeling and at an advance of ¼ per cent. on last evening's closing rates for Fours, early business having been done at 103 1-16 and 103 1-8 for Account. Thereafter a further rise took place in a firm market, quotations leaving off at 103 3-16 for cash, and 103¼ for the settlement at the end of this month. 100¼ has been still quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are stagnant, and the only change in our list this evening is an advance of Rs. 5 on James Greaves Mill Scrip.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols.........................	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes.............................	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54¼
Bar Silver	28 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 22.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila arrived here yesterday afternoon.

CALCUTTA, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 23.

The mail steamer Surat arrived from China.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	0 a.m.	..	...
Teheran	23	2	15 p.m.	...	25
Suez	23	3	0 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 23rd May, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	—	2
„ Kurrachee	..	31	—	1
„ Madras...............	...	24	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·793
Temperature of the Air................................	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air...............................	0·701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............	81·4
General Directions of wind*............................	WSW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	1:7

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 22.

10 p.m.	83·5

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	85·8
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	87·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SIND.

DEATH.

WARREN—April 27, at Kotri, Sind, at the age of 66 years 1 month and 4 days, Edward Theodore Warren, *nee* Collins, son of the late Rev Oliver Levy Collins, of Ossett, in the County of York. Deeply mourned by his widow and children.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HUNTER—May 13, at Mussoorie, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs Kate Hunter, of Sylverton.

PEREIRA—May 18, at Bangalore, Surgeon F B Pereira, late of the Madras and Mysore Medical Depts, aged 68 years and 7 months.

FAGAN—May 12, at Calcutta, at the General Hospital, Frederick Christopher Fagan, of the Nagra, Timber Co. Ld. of malarious fever, aged 21 years.

HAIGH—May 8, at the General Hospital, Madras, Mr Thomas Haigh, late of the 12th Royal Lancers, aged 37 years 10 months and 18 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894.

MANCHESTER has reason to be proud that the Queen—whose advancing age renders her less and less capable of undergoing the fatigues inseparable from public ceremonials—should have visited the city in person to declare the Ship Canal open for traffic. The function was doubtless a brilliant one, for the great capital of the cotton trade has shown itself on former occasions well able to hold its own against other cities, in the matter of giving honour to those to whom it is due. But for all that there must have been a general feeling that the ceremonial was an empty one, seeing that the Canal has been opened for traffic since New Year's Day. It is too early yet to pronounce on the success or otherwise of the great engineering scheme to convert Manchester into a seaport, but certainly the unlucky star appears to have been in the ascendancy during the five months of trial. The traffic has been a great deal less than was anticipated, and those merchants who have utilised the Canal have found it the reverse of profitable to do so; slips of the embankment have occurred and will render necessary the outlay of a considerable sum in dredging; and last but not least grave complaints have been made as to the offensive smells emitted by its waters. At a recent meeting of the Warrington Town Council the Chairman of the Health Committee was asked if he was aware that the portion of the river Mersey which had been cut off through the operations on the Ship Canal was now nothing but an open sewer, and that the smell was so bad that people in the district could scarcely live in their houses. A large portion of the river is now in the borough of Warrington, and he thought that steps ought to be taken to remedy the evil. The reply was that the Committee had not overlooked the question. They had given instructions to the Medical Officer to look into the matter, and to report to the Committee. The Town Clerk had reported to the Ship Canal Company the nuisance that existed, and asked for its removal as early as possible. No doubt the Company for the sake of its own reputation would be very glad indeed to comply with this request, but the undertaking will probably be far from easy. Whether the malodorous condition of the Canal is due to the unusually warm weather of March and April, or whether it is due to defects of construction as yet undiscovered, are matters which will have to be enquired into by experts. Meanwhile, how will the shareholders of the Company fare if indignant householders living by the side of the Canal are able to obtain compensation in a court of law on the ground that they have been kept away from business for some weeks or days on account of illness, caused by the insanitary condition of the Canal? Heavy compensation has been paid to railway companies and other vested interests in the old order of things, and if such claims are sustained now a severe blow will be given to the boundless belief in the venture which led corporations as well as private individuals to clamour for the shares.

The last official statement issued in regard to the finances of the Company shows that the cash balances and other available assets, including the half-million remaining out of the two millions authorised to be lent by the Manchester Corporation under the Act of last year, amounted on New Year's Day to £1,353,482. The forecast of the financial position of the Company on January 1 next, does not err on the side of pessimism. After providing for all works already ordered by the executive committee for dredging, for the balance owing on purchases of land, for working expenses, and for interest on all loans for the year 1894, and "taking traffic receipts at a low estimate," the sales of plant at only £20,000 and without estimating any receipts from sales of land, there will be a balance of over £381,000. Some portion of this balance we are told will probably be expended by the executive committee on further necessary works. The Canal owns about 2,600 acres of surplus lands, the value of which, says the report, is already large and will steadily increase. This statement was issued five or six weeks ago, but judging from the smallness of the traffic of which later intelligence speaks, it is more than doubtful whether the position of affairs will be quite so satisfactory in seven months' time as is anticipated. Another feature calculated to upset the calculations arrived at is the discontent amongst the dock-labourers as to the rate of wages. The demand of the men had not been acceded to when the mail left, but if any concession has since been made or is being made, the number of men employed is sufficiently large to make heavy inroads into the sum promised to the shareholders. It seems too that the Company are making such slow progress with the dredging and deepening of the Mersey at Warrington, that some members of the Town Council have been complaining. The Chairman of the Rivers Committee reassured them however by stating that the Canal Company were bound to pay the Corporation £50 per day, if the deepening was not completed by the first of June. "We are certain," he added, "to have a very considerable bill against the Ship Canal unless they get on very much faster than they are doing." But this is a small question compared with the outlay which may be involved, as before pointed out, by reason of the insanitary condition of the Canal. It was owing to this circumstance that the ceremonial of Tuesday was to some extent curtailed. By command of the Queen an inspection of the Canal was made three weeks ago by the Inspector of the Local Government Board. In consequence of the report—which filtered down to Windsor through the slow channel of the Home Office—her Majesty decided only to sail down the Canal as far as Irlam, instead of completing the tour of the Canal. From Irlam the Queen was to resume her railway journey to her Scottish home. It seems from Reuter's telegram that this arrangement was duly carried out. Her Majesty was of course received with immense enthusiasm. In accordance with the usual practice on the occasion of visits from the Sovereign, the Mayors of Manchester and Salford and the Member for Stockport were knighted in honour of the event.

Naturally, Liverpool, which would be the greatest sufferer if the bright anticipations held by the Manchester people six months ago were realised, looks on gleefully at the troubles of her great rival. Mr. Cox, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, recently went down to make a private inspection, and on return gave his colleagues the cheering tidings that "the traffic was in a most lamentable state." The condition of the bank was, he stated, very serious indeed. With a large traffic and a heavy wash the banks would melt away. Even now they were being eaten away, and must cause enormous expenditure in the near future for deep dredging. The commercial men of Liverpool were further informed that the so-called water from Latchford to Manchester was in such a dreadfully malodorous condition that it was almost impossible to exist there, and many people became sick. It was, said Mr. Cox with an evident touch of sarcasm, a wonderful undertaking, but, though a large traffic might spring up, Liverpool had not much to fear from Manchester as a seaport. Another speaker very truly said the bad smell would not prevent shipowners from sending their ships to Manchester if they could make money by it; but those who had tried Manchester had lost heavily, and were dropping off. It is, he said, out of the question to send ships to Manchester at a profit. He anticipates that a large barge traffic will be created in opposition to the railways, so that the Canal will turn out to be one of the best things Liverpool ever had. Other remarks of a similar character were uttered, and gave evidence that the trembling merchants of the great port on the Mersey are taking fresh courage and are even beginning to believe—to borrow a phrase from Cowper—that "the clouds they so much dread" are about to "break with blessings on their head." For our part, we have no desire to cherish a vindictive feeling, but still the merchants of Bombay might plead good excuses for sharing to some extent in the feeling evinced by Liverpool, more especially at a time when, as has been admitted in high quarters, the fiscal interests, not only of Bombay, but of the whole Indian Empire have been made subservient to the selfish claims of the Manchester ring. By many business men in Cottonopolis the Ships' Canal was looked upon as a pit into which projected developments of cotton manufacture in Bombay would fall. The increase of mills in this city has been viewed in Manchester with anything but gratification, and it was thought that the Canal would at least prevent further development by cheapening raw cotton in Lancashire and the manufactured article in the Eastern markets.

IF knighthoods and similar honours in the gifts of monarchs and governments are really intended as rewards for services to the country or the people in it, none can be said to be more appropriately bestowed than the knighthood which according to this morning's telegrams Mr. Isaac Pitman has received. The introduction of his system of shorthand has revolutionised the entire routine of every office—commercial or literary—wherever the English language is spoken and written. He is now eighty-one years of age, and, no doubt, his phonographic and phonetic publications have brought him in a competency, but public recognition of the value of his invention was certainly demanded. Born at Trowbridge. Wiltshire, the second of a family of eleven children, he was educated at a National school, and at the age of twelve years found employment in the country-house of a cloth-mill of which his father was manager. While in this situation, we are told, he read extensively and became acquainted with the various English classics. In the course of his reading he encountered so many obstacles in the pronounciation and accentuation of words, that he set himself the task of writing out from "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary" a list of difficult words, numbering some two thousand, which he read and re-read until he became familiar with them. It is to this study of Walker that Pitman attributes his first idea of the science of phonetics. It was not until about a year after this that he commenced the study of shorthand, as taught by Taylor, the best of the old systems which is not saying much. After four years' practice he was able to report a slow speaker verbatim. He left the mill and became a school teacher, pursuing the study of shorthand at leisure and at the age of twenty-four he prepared a manual of Taylor's system, which his friend Mr. Bagster, the Bible printer, showed to a practical reporter who suggested that Pitman should construct a new system as the best means of popularising shorthand. This suggestion he acted upon, and in 1837 the first edition of his phonography was published. In a speech at Manchester in 1868, the inventor of "phonography" gave a characteristic account of this period of his life. "I recollect," he said, "one day in particular—the day of her Majesty's Accession. Throughout my few weeks' holiday I did nothing but make shorthand alphabets and write with them; and on that day I did not even feel tempted to participate in the general festivities; not that I loved her Majesty less than other people, but at that time I loved 'phonography' more." The system grew under his care, and finally was published, under the title of "Stenographic Soundhand." To test his system he wrote out the whole of the Bible, and year by year he improved it until it is now; as it has been for years, the most perfect system in the world. It is used in every newspaper office, and the press could never have reproduced public speeches in the manner they do by any other system. Although at an advanced age Sir Isaac Pitman continues to edit the *Phonetic Journal*, which has a world-wide circulation. He has issued a library of books in shorthand characters, ranging from the Bible to "Rasselas." His system is the only one that has produced a shorthand literature.

IT is to be feared that the general public do not fully appreciate the import of the fact that under present arrangements an excess of 5,000,000 gallons of water per diem is brought into the City of Bombay, over and above the quantity which is taken out. If such an excess were deposited in the subsoil of the city only one day in every week, the result would be sufficiently deplorable. But when that quantity is daily poured into the saturated subsoil, the consequent water-logging of the Island—which, as everyone knows, is a vast saucer in basalt, the rim of which intercepts the natural flow of water from the surface—becomes portentous. Pending the completion of the drainage system, which will it may be hoped provide for the due escape of all the water brought daily into the city, it becomes a very grave question whether the endeavour to realise the ideal of a continuous service of water throughout the whole twenty-four hours, ought not to be frankly abandoned. Just at present, owing to the unwholesome condition of the water in the Tulsi Lake, that source of supply has been shut off and the service of water is no longer continuous in some quarters of the city. But an enormous quantity of water, far in excess of reasonable requirements, is still delivered. The Water Department acknowledges and laments that a considerable proportion of this supply is wasted, but the one remedy pressed for is the regulation of the delivery by metre. The supply of metres necessary for the 25,000 houses of so large a city, will require a vast capital outlay and involves the maintenance of a large staff for supervision and repair. Meanwhile, a superabundant quantity of water is brought into the city, a great part of which is—as might be expected—wantonly wasted. The obvious remedy is to judiciously curtail the supply until it is proportionate to the legitimate wants of the population. Why not shut off the water for, say, five or six hours out of every twenty-four? It would not be difficult to apportion the supply to the actual needs of each district, and so to arrange the distribution that the water required shall be available at the hours most convenient to the inhabitants of each locality. Once it comes to be understood that it is necessary to husband the supply of water the present system of reckless waste through allowing taps to run all through the twenty-four hours will be given up. The lesson "Waste not, want not" will be soon learned. The supply might be so adjusted that the 5,000,000 gallons now daily added to the quantity of water in the sodden subsoil, which breeds fevers and becomes a laboratory of consumption, shall not come into the city until the means are devised for taking it out again.

THE British Missionaries in China who have twenty-five or more years' service, have sent in an anti-opium memorial through an official channel. So far as can be judged, the signatures have all been properly obtained, and from the Bishops of Hongkong, who went out in 1853, to the Rev. James Sadler, who began mission work in China in 1867, all agree in the belief that the memorial expresses the opinion of nearly every Protestant missionary in China, without distinction of nation or Church, and of the whole native Protestant Christian community, consisting now of several tens of thousands of persons. The memorial, which bubbles over with sentiment, is to be laid before the Opium Commissioner, for either the missionaries believe that the anti-opium party in India did their cause more harm than good, or Mr. Alexander has been making the best use of his time in inducing the missionaries to help them. The missionaries of a quarter-of-a-century's experience who join in the petition express the hope that the Royal Commissioners will embody in their Report a united recommendation to her Majesty that the Indian Government should immediately restrict the Indian production of opium to the supply of what is needed for medicinal purposes in India and elsewhere. They should have accompanied this recommendation with a promise to contribute an adequate sum to recoup the loss which would thereby be inflicted on the Indian taxpayer.

A MEETING of the promoters of the game of football was held at the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion, Esplanade, last evening, when it was resolved to start the game of hockey from next Tuesday, and to commence foot-ball at the end of June or beginning of July. Mr. W. C. Symes was elected honorary secretary for the ensuing year. It was also arranged to play two matches with Poona, one at Poona and the other at Bombay.

WE hear that a team of fifteen or twenty foot-ball and cricket players will pay a short visit to India at the end of September next. They intend to play one match with the Bombay Football Team, and one cricket match with the Bombay Gymkhana. Their other fixtures are not yet decided.

FROM a statement laid on the table at a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held in the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, it appeared that in the Vehar Lake, the rainfall up to date (May 20) for the year was 1 inch 59 cents. as against a blank return last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 23 feet and 50 cents, and at the end of the week 23 feet and 20 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 24 feet and 65 cents at the beginning of the week, and 24 feet and 30 cents at the end of the week. The rainfall on the Tulsi Lake to date was 2 inches and 82 cents. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 38 feet and 84 cents, or 1 foot and 30 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 38 feet and 14 cents, or 75 cents less than last year. On Tansa Lake the rainfall up to date for the year was 1 inch and 18 cents as against 04 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 15 feet and 40 cents, being 1 foot and 15 cents less than last year at the same date.

ONE Barkatali, representing a vernacular paper, called the *Aftab-i-Hind*, published at Jhullunder, is standing his trial before the political authorities of Khairpur State for cheating and forgery. It appears Barkatali came to Khairpur on the occasion of the installation ceremony of H. H. Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan on the *gadi* of Khairpur. The late Mir Ali Murad Khan had desired that his son, Faiz Mahomed Khan, should be put on the throne at his death, but according to rumours it was the intention of the British Government to put the late Mir's grandson on the throne. The above-named Barkatali having come to know of this, seems to have planned an ingenious scheme, and actually succeeded in getting a diamond necklace worth Rs. 50,000 from the credulous Mir. Barkatali is said to have produced a document purporting to bear the signature and seal of Lord Lansdowne, to the effect that it was the Government's intention to place the late Mir's grandson on the *gadi*, and not the present Mir, who was installed the other day. This news from Barkatali, strengthened by the above document, appears to have incited the feelings of the grandson as well as of those who were anxious to see him their ruler, and the former immediately referred this matter to the Commissioner-in-Sind, who was then at Khairpur, and who promised to find out the truth of the statement at once. Before, however, the authorities had time to apply to the Government of India, Barkatali had left the place with his ill-gotten booty of fifty thousand rupees. Subsequently, this man was arrested under a warrant at Jhullunder, where he offered a bail of Rs. 25,000 which was refused, and he was brought under fetters to the Political Agent at Sukkur, who after recording certain facts, has sent him to the Khairpur authorities, where he is in custody pending trial.

THE newest acquisitions at the London Zoological Gardens, so new that they have not yet received a name, are a couple of mantis. The animal has been called the "praying" mantis, from his habit of holding the fore limbs in a bent position indicative of adoration. But the word might just as well be spelled with an "e," for the creature is one of the most voracious of insects, preferring flies. These it catches most dexterously with its elbow, so to speak. The bent joints of the limb come together upon the fly, which is then eaten like a carrot, the mantis commencing at one end and steadily browsing through it until the other extremity is reached. At the present moment the two mantis are attached to the perforated zinc at the top of their cage; both ends are curled up into a most unusual position, and it is a matter of perfectly even betting which is head and which is tail, as with the fluffy terrier. Another feature about the insect is its strong resemblance to a withered and crooked branchlet, with two or three faded leaves still hanging on. This may very possibly induce in the fly mind an erroneous sense of security, which is apt to prove ill-founded.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes :—

Ladas	1
St. Florian	2
Glare	3

MR. JOHN MORLEY AT NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne, said he feared the Lords had gone too far to be mended, and therefore must be ended. He admitted the rivalry for priority among the interests represented by the majority but said there was no disruption. He condemned and characterised as insanity the idea of forming an Independent Labour Party by the hostile Liberals.

THE INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Tenders for the six million Indian sterling loan will be received up to the 29th instant.

Four millions of the Indian sterling loan of six millions will be applied to pay off the India Bills maturing on 21st June and August 3.

ANOTHER NEW KNIGHT.

Mr. Pitman, the celebrated stenographer, has been created a knight.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND BELGIUM.

A Treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the King of the Belgians according to which the former leases the Province of Bahr-el-Gazel to the Congo Free State so long as King Leopold and his successors remain Sovereigns of Congo. Great Britain secures a strip of territory uniting Tanganyika with Lake Albert Edward, also the right to construct telegraphs from Zambesia to the Nile. Both parties recognize the claims of Turkey and Egypt to the Upper Nile.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

THEIR RESIGNATION IMPENDING.

PARIS, MAY 22.

A resolution of the Socialists demanding that the servants of State Railways should be allowed to attend the Railway-men's Congress was carried against the Government in the Chamber to-day by a majority of fifty votes.

The Casimir Perier Ministry will in consequence resign to-morrow.

The defeat is due to the coalition formed between the Right and the Socialists, the latter hailed the result of the voting with cries of "Vive la Commune."

THE AMERICAN GOLD RESERVE.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

The gold reserve in the American Treasury has sunk to eighty-three million dollars. The depletion continues, and the situation has become serious.

GARRISON ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

[(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

The following stations have been allotted to the Garrison Artillery companies coming from home and Gibraltar to India, during the next trooping season :—No 4 Company Western Divison, for Roorkee ; No. 7 Company Western Division, for Secunderabad, as a heavy battery ; No. 9 Company Western Division, for Jhansi, as a heavy battery; No. 18 Company, Western Division, for Rangoon, No. 23rd Company Southern Division, for Bombay ; No. 3rd Company Eastern Division, for Bombay ; No. 12 Company Eastern Division, for Mooltan ; as a heavy battery ; No. 24 Company, Eastern Division, for Bombay ; and No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, for Roorkee.

FORT CHILAS.

The construction of Fort Chilas was comp leted on the 8th instant. It is decided to name it Fort Chilas.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

A local paper states that among the recipients of honours in the Birthday Honours *Gazette* may be General Brackenbury and Colonel Maitland.

THE INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

A Commission starts shortly for Bagasir, *via* Swat, for the purpose of demarcating the frontier there.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Horace Bell's successor has not yet been appointed, awaiting the despatch from the Secretary of State. Until the despatch is received Mr. Bell will continue to act as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

THE BERAR LINSEED CROP.

The linseed crop of Berar shows an increase of 81·4 per cent. in the area over an average of the preceding five years. An increase is particularly noticeable in the Akola District, where it amounts to 137 per cent. The rise in the price of linseed during the last two years had a marked effect on the area under cultivation, though the season is not entirely a favourable one.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWM CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

The vacancy among the Additional Members of the Imperial Legislative Council will not be filled up before July as no legislation is likely to be taken up before them.

EXPLORING LICENSES AND MINING LEASES.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned, subject to few slight alterations, rules proposed by the Government of India for the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and of mining leases.

TRIAL OF THE SEPOYS OF THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

One Native Officer and two more sepoys have been added to the thirteen men of the 17th Bengal Infantry, stationed at Agra, who are now being tried by a general court-martial. Five other sepoys of the same regiment are to be tried by a district court-martial.

A SECOND-CLASS POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 23.

It was decided at a meeting, held at the Poona Gymkhana, to hold annually a second-class polo tournament, in addition to the regular tournament for the Poona district on the 20th August.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE three remaining Siyin rebel Chiefs have now surrendered to Mr. Carey, Political Officer in the Chin Hills, and the rebellion is finally crushed. Lalwe, the Tlangtlang leader, who was wanted in connection with the attack on a British party in 1891, has also surrendered. All the Siyin families held in restraint are now being released, and the military police posts are being withdrawn from the Kale Valley.

THE revenue earned by the Indian Telegraph Department during 1893-94 shows an increase of four lakhs of rupees on private messages, as compared with the previous year. There has been a decrease of one lakh in expenditure on State telegrams, a sure sign that the country had peace on its borders.

DR. G. E. MORRISON, of Geelong, Victoria, who has been through China on a pleasure trip, arrived at Nampoung on the Burma border, on the 18th, from Shanghai, which he left on 2nd February last. He travelled by boat to Chungking and then overland. He reports that Mr. Jansen, Superintendent of Chinese Telegraph, has been instructed to prolong the telegraph line from Momein to Burma next autumn.

THE 9th (Khas) Gurkhas have, as was stated a few days ago, lost by desertion eleven recruits since the hot weather set in, the trying climate of Lucknow being too much for the men, whose longings to get a sight of their own hill-country again can readily be imagined. The 9th, when re-organised as a class regiment last year, received two companies from the 18th Bengal Infantry and one from the 13th, and since then two more companies have been raised by enlistment, making five in all. When it became apparent that the battalion could not be provided with quarters in the hills this year, recruitment was stopped, so that now there are only some 600 sepoys in the ranks. The old soldiers have grown accustomed to service in the plains : it is among the younger ones, fresh from Nepal, that the desertions have taken place. The men apparently strike across country for the Terai, as nothing has been seen of them on the railways, and indeed they have not the money wherewith to pay their fares. Had the 9th been in the hills desertions would probably not have taken place ; or, if one or two men had left, their apprehension would have been a comparatively simple measure. It is not too late even now to put the regiment under canvas at Lansdowne or elsewhere, and this step might with advantage be taken. The attack of home-sickness would probably disappear if the recruits found themselves among the hills again.

THERE is no foundation for the statement in a Lucknow paper that the Government of N.-W. Provinces intends appointing a Commission to inquire into the system under which so many text-books, compiled by the present Director of Public Instruction, have been accepted for use in schools and colleges. Most of Mr. Nesfield's books, it appears, have been adopted by the University, which controls the entrance and other higher examinations. So far, however, as other school text-books are concerned, the local Government is about to constitute a Provincial Text-Book Committee, as a permanent body, to examine and recommend text-books. Such a body already exists in Bengal and other provinces. Care will be taken to have a consiberable non-departmental element on the committee. The rules will be published in the local *Gazette* early in June. As for Mr. Nesfield, we have already expressed the opinion that his authorship of so many text-books used in the Department, and his interest in their sale, were bound to place him in a false position. No doubt, most of the books were compiled before he became Director, but this does not apply to all, for he signs the prefaces to several editions of his Senior English Reader as Director. Mr. Nesfield, however, retires from the service early in September, and now that attention has been called to the matter, what might have assumed the dimensions of a real evil will doubtless disappear.

IT is understood with reference to the use of gingelly oil instead of ghee in the jail diet of the Madras Presidency, that the real objection to ghee is the impossibility of getting it pure. It it always adulterated. Now gingelly oil is pressed in the jails themselves and is absolutely pure. The whole 10,000 prisoners in Madras jails have been having it for three or four years, and not a case of illness has ever been attributed, much less traced, to its use.

MR. CLARK LOVAL, Deputy Examiner on the East Coast Railways, expired from heat apoplexy at the station, at Rajahmundry, on Thursday afternoon.

A TRAGIC instance of the Hindu female's modesty is reported by the *Behar Times*. A house at Pema, a village near Tikari, containing eleven females, caught fire. One of the women, a newly-married bride, not willing to expose herself to the public gaze, declined to leave the place. The rest, encouraged by her example, resolved to stay with her. The consequence was they were all fearfully scorched before they could be rescued. Seven of them are said to have since died, and the others are lying in a precarious state.

THERE has been another successful encounter with dacoits in Bundelkhand. Mr. Hankin and his party came, on Saturday last, across a gang under the notorious leaders, Pheran Singh and his brother and Durjan. The brothers were killed, and Durjan was captured. The dacoits fought obstinately, but only succeeded in wounding one of the attacking party. Mr. Hankin's persistence in tracking down these dacoit bands is distinctly praiseworthy.

TELEGRAMS received by the Chinese naval commander at Shanghai from Canton announce that the Lai or Li savages in Hainan Island have gone on the warpath once more and that many of the border villages inhabited by Chinese colonists have since been raided and a number of lives taken. In addition to the troubles on land piracy is also rampant, three richly-laden junks having been robbed of their contents and some of the crew killed.

SHIPPING is at a low ebb in Calcutta at present, says the local paper, and there is little prospect of an improvement. The number of sailing vessels in port remains stationary at twenty-one, while there are twenty-eight steamers. The amount of unfixed tonnage is still considerable. The continued fall in exchange is largely to blame for the stagnation.

PUGH, the first jockey of Messrs. Apcar and Ezra, will ride at the ensuing Singapore meeting. He is in that colony at present, but will return to India after the meeting. According to the *Straits Times*, one of his mounts will be on Roulette, and it appears, from the same source, that Baron de Horn has rejoined the Turf, as the following extract shows :—The Baron de Horn appeared at the course this morning for the purpose, we understand, of purchasing the race-horse King (who was some time ago put in work, but taken out again that he might have more time). King is a fine-looking chestnut by King of the Ring, and has been a good performer in Australia. He certainly could not be got fit for this meeting, but he would possibly pick up a race on the last day. The Baron is also understood to be negotiating for the purchase of Camillus.

TOUCHING the King of Roumania's Memoirs, of which the first part has just been published, these leave no doubt that the phrase "schone Erinnerang" (it will be a pleasant memory) was used by Bismarck to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern when the latter appealed to the Prussian Premier (not yet Chancellor) for advice in the matter of the Roumanian crown, which had been offered him. But, indeed, the point was settled by Bismarck himself soon after his dismissal, when, unbosoming himself to a French interviewer at Friedrichsruh, the Prince explained that he had used the words in question, not to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, as had long been assumed, but to Prince Charles of Roumania. At the same time, it must be remembered that the ex-Chancellor is gifted, like most good men, with a most damnable habit of iteration, and that he is just as likely as not to have repeated the phrase, or its equivalent, when again consulted by the Battenberger in the analogous case of the Bulgarian crown. For consulted again he certainly was, and the answer of the oracle was the same as before.

A LIVERPOOL correspondent writes that at the assizes, the other day, Margaret O'Toole, of Manchester, but now employed as a domestic servant at West Kirby, brought an action against J. H. Parkinson, a dentist, of Manchester, for damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff went to the defendant's establishment in Liverpool to have a tooth out, and was told by the manager that several teeth were bad, and placing her under chloroform, no doctor being present, extracted all her teeth, telling her she should have a false set at a cost of four guineas. The plaintiff said she did not give her consent to all her teeth being extracted, and evidence was called to prove they were sound. The defence was that the teeth were bad, and that at the manager's suggestion she agreed to have them out and have a false set. The jury found for plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £150.

SUNDAY, April 29, was the Russian Easter. The St. Petersburg Post Office previously issued a printed notice to householders with reference to the posting of Easter cards. The sending of cards at this season has reached what, to the Russian official mind, appears to be huge proportions. On Easter Sunday last year it seems that the postmen of St. Petersburg delivered over 600,000 letters, and great delay was caused owing to the majority of these having been posted only the day before. So this year the notice referred to was circulated, requesting the public not to post their Easter cards in the ordinary receptacles, but to hand them into the clerks at certain specified offices, at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. during the seven days preceding Easter Sunday ! By so doing, the public would ensure the punctual delivery of their letters on the required date. From the same notice we glean that the ordinary daily postal delivery in St. Petersburg is about 200,000 letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c. These are small figures compared with the millions dealt with daily at St. Martin's-le-Grand, but the most our Postmaster-General has ever asked senders of Christmas Cards or valentines to do is to post early on the previous day. According to the Russian Post Office notice, letters posted in St. Petersburg on Saturday would probably not be delivered in St. Petersburg for three or four days.

THE judges of one of the Paris Courts have, like Desdemona, perceived a divided duty in their interpretation of the law. An innkeeper having been prosecuted for a trumpery trade offence under a law passed in the reign of Louis XV., he was, after much anxious consideration, fined five livres. Now the livre is no longer a current coin, although its value is fairly well represented by the modern franc. The judges, therefore, were in a dilemma, for not only has the livre ceased to exist, but another Act forbids anybody from using any term relating to money, weights, or measures, other than those of the decimal system. An appeal has been lodged by the defendant, and the shrewdest French lawyers hardly see a way out of the difficulty.

A YOUNG clerk to a banking firm in Paris has, in the oddest manner, been the victim of a sad calamity in connection with the recent issue of the Municipal Loan. So great was the rage to obtain scrip that representatives of the principle financial firms were sent to wait all night outside the doors of the Credit Lyonnais, to be the first at the counters. The clerk in question, Wimann by name, was told off for this duty, and entrusted with a very large sum of money in bank-notes. All night he manfully stood his ground anxiously clutching a portfolio containing the notes for fear of being robbed. The strain upon his system caused by the long waiting and his apprehensions were too much for him, and the following day he showed signs of mental derangement. At present he is an inmate of a lunatic asylum. The rush for the loan, it may be mentioned—it was subscribed literally hundreds of times over—was due to the gambling element in the matter, the holder of stock being entitled not only to his interest, but to a chance in a lottery drawing every six months.

ACCORDING to reports from Odessa received by a Berlin correspondent, 811 criminals sentenced to penal servitude with hard labour embarked for the Island of Saghalien, on the remote eastern coast of Asia. Amongst them were 397 murderers, 186 thieves and robbers, and 63 incendiaries. Twenty-four were sentenced for sacrilege with robbery, 14 had killed their wives, 23 were forgers, and 27 escaped convicts who had already been sentenced to hard labour. Amongst these is a prisoner who has already escaped four times, and is now sentenced to hard labour for life in Saghalien. The rest of the convicts were sentenced for lesser crimes. Amongst the murderers, as Russian papers state, are two young criminals of extremely intelligent appearance, who are conspicuous amongst the others. One of them, for some romantic reason or other, murdered a friend of his own age, and is sentenced to twenty years' hard labour. He is engaged to a young girl of pleasing appearance, who is following him to Saghalien, there to become his wife. The other murdered his faithless sweetheart. He appeared on the wedding-day at the church, and shot the newly-married wife at the church door. He is also sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

THE effort made to get the English Amateur Rowing Association to alter their definition of an amateur has not been successful. At present no mechanic or artisan, or anyone engaged in manual labour for a weekly wage, is qualified to join an amateur rowing club or to compete in an amateur regatta. It was hoped that this slur on honest labour might be removed, and rowing placed on the same basis as other sports. But there seems little chance of the reform being effected at present. Mr. R. C. Lehmann, the able honorary secretary of the Association, is a strong supporter of the alteration, but he was out-voted at the meeting of the A.R.A. Committee which has just been held, and the definition of an amateur in the revised rules will remain the same as in the past.

WITH a view to direct the attention of agriculturists and others to a special industry for which there seems to be room for development in various parts of England, the Board of Agriculture have directed their inspectors, Mr. W. C. Little and Mr. J. Brown, of Wisbech, to prepare a report on the cultivation of osiers for basket-making in the Fen districts. Their report is issued in the form of a leaflet, to be obtained at Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode's. In nearly every country in Europe osiers are grown to a more or less considerable extent, and good profits are believed to be obtained from this cultivation. There are no official records of the quantity of osiers imported into this country, but it has been estimated that some thousands of tons are received from abroad annually. There is also said to be a large and increasing importation of baskets. The number of baskets required for the fruit industry alone is considerable, and it must increase with the extension of fruit cultivation. Formerly the fruit was generally packed in baskets made of red or unpeeled osiers, but white osier baskets are almost invariably used now.

A bill introduced into the House of Commons by Howard Vincent entitled the Foreign Goodse (Marks of Origin) Bill, was defeated by a majority of 26. The only attempt to prevent foreign goods entering English ports in the Merchandise Marks Act is the prohibition of entry to British ports in the case of goods of foreign manufacture fraudulently marked or described so as to misrepresent them as articles of British manufacture ; and even in that case the goods could be admitted if "accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced." In other words, the Merchandise Marks Act only restricts foreign trade in and so far as the State is bound to detect and defeat wilful and fraudulent misrepresentation to the injury of the British consumer. The little bill, defeated on May 2, sought to prohibit absolutely access to British ports of all foreign goods "which do not bear in a legible and conspicuous form a definite indication of the country in which such goods were made or produced," with the exception of any articles which the Commissioners of Customs might declare incapable of being so marked. Every article not bearing a mark of its foreign origin was by this bill placed on the same level as foreign reprints of English copyright books, or counterfeit coin, or infected cattle, or articles fraudulently represented as British, and the other prohibited articles mentioned in Section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is decided that regimental promotion cannot be made in place of non-commissioned officers employed as clerks in District Staff Offices, and as military signallers in Government Telegraph offices.

The market rate of exchange referred to will be the average rate fixed by the Comptroller-General for the calculation of exchange compensation allowances for the quarter in which the officers embarked for England.

IT has been ruled that the fact of a Senior Major of a British infantry battalion temporarily officiating in command of a battalion and drawing command pay, does not affect his claim to additional pay as Senior Major.

THE Government have sanctioned Australian remounts being issued in future to British cavalry regiments in the spring instead of in the autumn as *hitherto*. Horses with regiments which are now cast from November to March in each year, will consequently be immediately disposed of by sale, instead of being maintained until replaced in the autumn.

THE Government of India have decided that where it is necessary to remit, through the Miscellaneous Abstract Return, balances of pay and allowances due to officers and others who have proceeded to England otherwise than on furlough or leave, the remittance shall be made at the rate of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments in the case of remittees who are entitled to exchange compensation allowance, and at the market rate of exchange in the case of all others.

WITH reference to the Royal Warrant of 28th July, 1893, ruling that a Lieutenant-Colonel may, if selected, be promoted to the rank of Brevet-Colonel after 4 years' service in command of a regiment or battalion, or any analogous appointment, the War Office have decided that a Lieutenant-Colonel officiating in an appointment accepted as equivalent to the command of a battalion shall only reckon such service when he draws the full staff salary of the appointment and is subsequently confirmed in it, the service being continuous and the tenure of the post dating from the commencement, and that no broken periods in officiating services on half staff salary can reckon. Also that service in the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel cannot reckon for promotion to the rank of Brevet-Colonel.

THE results obtained in the Bombay Command, in the Annual Course of Musketry, have been published. The 7th Hussars obtained a figure of merit of 99·92. In the *British* Infantry the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, at Mhow, is at the top with a figure of 149·15, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment comes next with 148·74. The detachment Royal Engineers obtained 102·48. The practices of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment have been cancelled owing to certain irregularities in the Annual Course. In the Bombay Native Army, the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse) head the list with 58·34, and the 7th Bombay Infantry, Raipur and Sambalpur, stand at the top of the Infantry with a figure of merit of 68·49, the 17th Regiment next with 63·13 and the 1st Grenadiers are third with 60·80.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

THE annual match for the Bombay Silver medal took place on Friday and Saturday and resulted in a win for Mr. A. J. Dent with a nett score of 86, Mr. R. D. Murray following close up as usual. The strong wind prevailing on Saturday afternoon precluded anything like good scoring, and several players who had not completed their two rounds on Friday retired, only fifteen returning scores out of an entry of over forty. The following are the best scores :—

		Hcp.	
Mr. A. J. Dent	98	12	86
Mr. R. D. Murray	89	2	87
Mr. D. A. Campbell	95	8	87
Mr. E. M. Shand	89	Scr.	89
Mr. J. Steel	98	9	89
Mr. L. G. Dunbar	90	Scr.	90
Mr. A. J. Pugh	102	12	90
Mr. R. S Highet	105	14	91
Mr. F. Lang	107	16	91
Lieut S. Lethbridge	96	4	92
Mr. Mitchell Innes	93	Scr.	93
Mr. J. N. Stuart	109	16	93
Mr. D. S. Murray	103	9	94
Mr. G. B. McNair	101	6	95
Mr. C. R. Hills	118	16	102

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA *vs*. DALHOUSIE.

THERE was a very large attendance on the Dalhousie ground on Saturday evening, to witness a football match between the Calcutta and Dalhousie Clubs. Calcutta won the toss and sent in Dalhousie to defend the Museum end of the ground. The latter team played with a spurt at the start, and for nearly the whole of the first half they kept the ball within their opponents' ground. Their attacks on the Calcutta goal were frequent and persistent, and but for the splendid play of Oakley, the goal-keeper, they would have scored on more than one occasion. It is only fair to state that during the first period of the game Calcutta played one man short. A little before half-time Curry, of the Dalhousie, was placed *hors de combat*, but was able to resume play in a few minutes. When half-time was called neither side had scored. Calcutta started the second period of the game with their full complement, Ryland having joined them. Shortly after the ball had been kicked off Dalhousie made a praiseworthy run across the field with the ball, and gave Lindsay a clear opportunity, but the ball grazed the post and bounded out on the wrong side. Immediately after the kick from goal, Lindsay obtained another chance of which he took advantage with better success, scoring the first and only goal of the evening. After this, play was very desultory, and the score remained unaltered when the whistle sounded time, Dalhousie thus winning the match by one goal to nil. Calcutta :—Goal, Oakley; backs, Harris and Fergusson; half-backs, A. Pugh, Wood, and Jackson ; forwards, Comley, Watson, Smidt, Perkins, and Ryland. Dalhousie :—Goal, Reams ; backs, Curry and Warrington; half-backs, Greig, Hearne, and Tweddle ; forwards, Leith, Bradford, Lindsay, Thompson, and Hull.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS *vs*. HOWRAH UNITED.

These two teams met on the Howrah ground on Saturday when a fairly good game resulted, though the conclusion was anything but pleasant. There was a very large attendance, and notwithstanding the excessive heat the play was fast throughout. In the first half of the game the Naval men played up very strongly, and when half-time was called the score stood Naval three goals to Howrah one. The first goal was neatly kicked by Kennedy for the Naval. McLellan for his side dribbled the ball up and equalised the score. Shortly before half-time the Naval men obtained two more goals in quick succession, one contributed by Kennedy and the other by Bruce. In the second period the home team played very strongly and made repeated attacks on their opponents' goal, but the backs invariably succeeded in transferring the ball to safer quarters. A kick from McLellan went wide, and after the ball was brought back into touch it was again rushed to the posts defended by Mathieson, who twice saved the goal. But the Howrah men were not to be denied and succeeded in getting the ball through. Dey, Kennedy and Bruce with some excellent passing carried the war into the Howrah ground, and Dey managed to pass the ball through the posts. The home team cried "off side" and the referee gave his decision against the visitors, who immediately left the field, while the Howrah men continuing the game all by themselves made another goal. The result of the game according to the visitors is—Naval 4 to Howrah 2, while the home team call it three all. The following were the sides :—Naval Team : Goal, Mathieson ; backs, Miller and Ryan ; half-backs, Markquick, Batho, and Templeton ; right wing—Raynor and Dey ; centre, Kennedy ; left wing—Hill and Bruce. Howrah Goal, Turnbull ; backs, Dunsmuir and Dixon ; half-backs, Skee, Williams, and Watts ; right wing—A. Macrae and Reubens ; centre, McLellan ; left wing—Paxton and R. Macrae.—Referee Mr. Joseph Patrick.

THE *Figaro* in a further contribution to its series of political articles entitled "Behind the Scenes of Diplomacy," has recently given an account of an attempt said to have been made by France in 1887 to bring about a rapproachment with Great Britain. It states that the effect of the settlement in favour of France of the incident in which a German soldier fired upon a French officer and an inhabitant of Vexaincourt while they were out shooting on the frontier was very prejudicial to the German Chancellor and did the German Government much harm in the eyes of the Governments of Europe. Great Britain especially showed a change of attitude in favour of France. M. Flourens, who was Foreign Minister at the time, seized the opportunity to endeavour to bring about a rapprochment with Great Britain, who, he thought, might be induced to come to an understanding with France and Russia in order to put an end to the constant alarms which were agitating Europe. This endeavour, however, came to nothing in consequence of the fall of President Grevy. The article proceeds by stating that the Italian Government profited by M. Flourens' failure to involve Great Britain still further in the policy of the Triple Alliance.

AN ACT OF HEROISM.

THE Telegraph Master at Mud Point gives an account of an occurrence which is deserving of all publicity:—On the 2nd instant at 7-15 a.m., a country boat which was coming from Kedgeree with 26 passengers and four of a crew to Lot No. 11 Sunderbans, was noticed by the watchman on duty to have capsized in the deep channel, about four miles below Mud Point Office, owing to the high wind blowing at the time and the very rough sea. On looking at this catastrophe and the most perilous state of the men who were raised up on the billow, and dashed down again into the water and were drifting and tossing by the waves with the wrecked boat, Signaller G C Mukherji, who was very anxious to save lives, if possible, at once launched the office boat and started for their deliverance, quite forgetting his own safety. He managed with considerable difficulty to push on against the very strong spring tide and the high wind, and at length succeeded in reaching the scene. He picked up twenty-nine souls who were struggling for their lives. Being quite exhausted they were unable to keep themselves above water any longer. Among these there was a girl of six years old who clung round the neck of her father. It was ascertained from an enquiry then made that an old man only was missing. In vain did Mukherji try to get any signs of him, and having at last given up all hope of his life be returned to station at 1-30 p.m. The men who were all very poor, thanking the rescuer of their lives from the very bottem of their hearts, went away to their destination.

The men who have been fortunately saved, would no, doubt, have met their watery grave, had not Mukherji volunteered to risk his personal safety and rendered them timely help. The manji and boatmen of this office also behaved admirably well, and obeyed whatever was ordered to them. With a view that this may not be left unnoticed I submit this to you with the hope that some encouragement will be given to the deserving hands in recognition of the valuable service rendered.

Lastly, if a case like this deserves to be recognised by the Royal Humane Society, I beg that the facts may also be communicated to them for their favourable consideration.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

WRITING on Saturday the *Pioneer's* Calcutta commercial correspondent said :—Those acquainted with Calcutta only during the winter would find it difficult to understand how the intense heat of a week such as the one now coming to a close can dominate business to the extent that it has. Thermometer 105 in the shade, and not a dry heat but a damp saturating and wasting heat is what people here have had to endure, and as already stated it leaves its mark on every department of trade. On the less important days, by mutual consent of principals and the crowd of middlemen; business has been suspended at 2 o'clock in a good many branches, as it was felt that it was more than human nature and brokers' horses could do to work the whole day. Even the drop in exchange to 1s. 0¼d. brought no excitement as it was unsafe to be agitated on any subject.

Men are despondent and therefore the question has repeatedly been asked this week, why does the rupee not go straight down to a shilling at once ? Roughly its course is to drop about a farthing and then recover a sixteenth, and so on, which is tantalising. Not that there is any special balm about a shilling, but there is a peculiar idea prevailing that it must arrive at even money before opinions can be matured as to what will happen next—it may be more sentiment.

Yesterday wire for December was done at 1s. 0¼d. and during one period of the day even that rate was not obtainable. To-day's reaction amounts about three thirty-seconds of a penny all round, but the actual reasons for the improvement are not very clear, a rise of 3s. 9d in enfaced paper, orders at certain banks to obtain funds by selling drafts and wire, some appearance of mercantile bills being offered on the market, are a few of the causes assigned. Opinions are held in some quarters that the improvement of to-day is a mere flash in the pan and that the market will subside again next week, but experience has shown that in the matter of exchange there is no man living whose opinion is worth a moment's consideration. In the earlier days of the week there was a marked absence of mercantile bills here ; this led to a fair amount of bank to bank sales and purchases, a diversity of opinion favouring such inter-bank operations.

As to the continued fall in the sterling price of rupee paper, the shrinkage in the three days following Whitmonday was 26s. 3d. per cent. It appears to be thought nothing out of the way there to go on dropping it, and the remark was heard yesterday that at the pace the London Stock Exchange are allowing it to recede the time may come when the inducement of a pound of tea thrown in may be required to effect a sale. The telegram of this morning saying the *Standard* attributes the great depression to the intention of Government to pay off the debt and replace it by a sterling loan is disbelieved here. Locally paper has gone up to-day a quarter per cent., and in London it rose yesterday three-sixteenths per cent., which is proof enough that the story is not credited in either place. There are of course many reasons why it would be an act of folly to take such a step, but not the least is that it would be a breach of agreement with the wealthier Native States that from time to time have shown their allegiance to the Crown by specially subscribing to the public loans in this country. There would be some sense in the telegram if it said that it alluded to the 23½ crores held in England, for there would be advantages in coming to terms with the holders such for instance as offering them about £2 per mille per annum instead of Rs. 40 that they now receive. This is about the equivalent of the return that the 3½ sterling loan gives, or even a little better, basing the calculation on the present sterling price of the two stocks. Possibly there is a fear in London that conversion into a lower rupee rate of interest is contemplated; as an alternative, an assurance may be given to holders in Europe that come what may in the matter of conversion the rate of interest to holders on the London register will remain at Rs. 4 for say five years. Such an assurance may be sufficient to allay the panic that appears to have possessed holders at the other end.

In the money market there has been a continuance of the ease referred to last week, and in the bazaar more than in European quarters lower rates of interest prevail. Discounts among the shroffs are reported as low as 6½ per cent., nevertheless some first class native paper has been surrendered at this end of the town at 1 per cent. over that rate. In 51 days' hoondees on Bombay an anna lower, or say Rs. 1-1 discount is now the price. The reduction in the Bank of Bombay minimum from 10 to 9 brings the two markets more together than was the case last week. With the export trade obstructed for the moment by lower home quotations for produce there appears to be a more diminished demand for accommodation ; on the other hand there is every appearance of a less absorption of Councils. It is, therefore, difficult to form an opinion as to whether the market will really shape to greater ease within the next week or two.

DEATH OF THE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

IT is with regret we have to announce the death, from typhoid fever, of H. E. Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan Misba-us-Sultanet, the Persian Consul-General at Bombay, yesterday morning, at the residence of H. H. Aga Khan, at Malabar Hill. Although his condition was somewhat favourable last week, and hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery, he suddenly took a turn for the worse, and succumbed to the disease yesterday, notwithstanding all that medical skill could do for him. The deceased gentleman was much esteemed and respected by the members of his community, as also by many Europeans, Parsees, and Hindus to whom he was personally known, and to whom he endeared himself by his courtesy and amiable disposition. He had been in Bombay for about six years as the Consul-General for Persia, and prior to his being sent out to India had the honour of representing H. I. M. the Shah of Persia at St. Petersburg and various other courts in Europe. He was closely related to the Shah of Persia, and his sad and untimely end in a foreign land will cast a gloom over the family of the monarch by whom he was greatly esteemed. The funeral, which took place at 4 p.m., yesterday, was largely attended by Moguls on foot, followed by others of the higher class in carriages. The bier was covered all over with rich brocade, which again was covered with strings and wreaths of flowers. The funeral party was preceded by a number of servants bearing trays of sweetmeat and fruits, immediately behind whom were led five horses belonging to the deceased, saddled, and caparisoned, but without riders. The funeral party proceeded from Malabar Hill along Grant Road and the Baboola Tank Road to Mazagon, where the body will be detained until its final removal to Kerbella.

THE peal of bells ordered out from England for St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, will be put up for use by the first week in June.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present : Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

WRITING OFF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The sub-committee appointed in January last to deal with this subject, reported that the total amount written off last year, was Rs. 1,04,540-4-0, the details of which were given. The report proceeded : At first sight it certainly appears most unsatisfactory that the Corporation should be asked to sanction the writting off of such a very large amount as Rs. 1,04,540-4-0, but as a matter of fact, by far the greater part of the total should have been written off from time to time on account of depreciation from fair wear and tear. But up to the 20th December last, when the Standing Committee sanctioned a Code of rules framed on the basis of the Government system, there has been no provision for depreciation on account of wear and tear, and in these particular lists the full original value is entered as "loss" on articles of office furniture, some of which appear to have been purchased 40 or 50 years since, and which naturally were utterly worn out and useless. In this way, the above lists contain the item of "loss" on account of Persian carpet, Rs. 125, although the Secretary informs the Committee that this article was purchased in the year 1870, for the Commissioner's room and has done such good service that a fragment of it is still in use. Having given other instances of the unreliability of the system previously adopted, the report proceeded : For the future, the new rules will provide for the depreciation of tools, plant, and office furniture, the only articles borne on the books as recoverable assets, being reserve stock kept for sale or issue on private and departmental works. Each Department will retain for its own use an inventory showing in a separate column, prime cost and present value of tools and plant, copy of which will be submitted to the Chief Accountant, on 15th April, in each year. As regards reserve stock, the Rules provide that :—"In issuing stock materials to works, such a rate must be charged except for those articles of which the rates have been fixed by the Standing Committee, as will provide for losses from depreciation, &c., losses on manufacturer or wastage and no charge to profit and loss will be admitted on such account. For articles sold to private individuals, &c., 15 per cent. should be put on the value in addition to the above charges."

The report was signed by Messrs. Javerilal, Viegas, and Shroff.

It was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation.

IMPROVEMENT OF CARELWADY.

The Committee then considered the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, dated the 18th instant, requesting the approval of the Standing Committee, under Section 91 (1) of the Municipal Act, to the taking up under the Land Acquisition Act of 65·33 square yards of ground as sanctioned in the Corporation's resolution, dated 8th March last, for the improvement of Carelwady.

The necessary sanction was granted.

THE DEFECTIVE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the memorandum from the Commissioner, on the subject of the Tulsi water-supply. Mr. S. Tomlinson, M. Inst. C. E., had submitted the following further report : —

Sir,—I have the honour, in continuation of this Office No. 985, of the 3rd instant, to report further on the subject of the supply from Tulsi Lake. 2. On Friday, the 4th instant, I examined the Tulsi Lake, having previously taken samples from the pipe at Bandora and found them objectionable. I found the water in the Tulsi Lake in its usual condition, that is, containing much vegetable matter, but free from that distinct offensive taste and smell which had been experienced in Bombay. The highest (5th) outlet was above water level ; the second was just below the water level and open : the 3rd about 13 feet below the water level and 27 feet above the bottom of the Lake and open. The second and lowest (first) outlets were closed. The contents of the Lake about 1,046 millions of gallons. 3. I then found that the water at the end of the tunnel which had been standing in the 42" outlet pipe for one week, that is, since the supply was shut off from Bombay was offensive, and accordingly opened the 24" clearing Sluice full. After running for about an hour, and for some time after the water from the Lake itself had been discharging, the offensive smell disappeared and the water was of similar quality to that in the Lake. This condition being secured (about 6 P.M. on Friday) the supply was sent on and the main was flushed out at Bandora for about 24 hours. On Saturday, the discharge at Bandora being satisfactory, the supply was brought forward to Malabar Hill Reservoir and taken into the Settling Basin. After quarantine therein until Tuesday, (8th) when the Basin was filled, and both the water stored and that coming in from Tulsi being free from the taste and smell which were so objectionable, the Tulsi Water was again supplied to the City and up to the time of writing there is no complaint as to quality, and the complaints as to quantity have also, of course, disappeared with the distribution of the full supply in the usual manner. 4. The quantity of water run out from the Lake through the outlet main was about 70 millions of gallons : equal to about 1-152 of the total contents of the Lake. 5. Why did the water smell and taste as it did from about the 22nd or 23rd April until the outlet main was flushed out ? 1. It was not due to the condition of Malabar Hill Reservoir because the complaints were as loud, if not louder, from those who received the water without its going near the Reservoir, as from those supplied from the reservoir, *e.g.* the villagers at Warli and the dwellers on Pedder Road and Malabar Hill who were being supplied with water direct from the main. 2. It was not caused by the accumulation of deposit in the Tulsi Lake itself because the arrangements for drawing off have not been altered, except that the 4th (higher) inlet of the two open is now practically bare, owing to the large quantity run off and the whole of the water has to be taken from the 3rd (lower) inlet about 13 feet below water level, and the full flush at the rate of probably 70 millions of gallons per day, did not bring turbid water but water, as already stated, of the satisfactory quality lying on the surface of the Lake. So far as I can form a judgment, there is no doubt the quality of the water in the Tulsi Lake is improving, and I confirm what I wrote in this office No. 541, of the 4th May 1888. "The Tulsi water is, so far as my observation goes, and comparison with reports of pievious years, rapidly improving in quality. The brown tinge from suspended inorganic matter is disappearing ; in its place, a vegetable growth similar to that in Vehar, is rapidly increasing, and after a few years more, it appears probable, the two waters will be of a similar character." This statement appears in a letter recommending additonal filters and pointing out how necessary filtration was and how this vegetable matter necessitates a full sand area for its complete removal. 6. The trouble was caused, in my opinion, by the increased temperature of water affecting the growth and deposits of sponge in the outlet tower and 42" outlet main. In the outlet tower 6 feet in diameter and the 42" outlet main to the end of the tunnel about 600 feet, the ordinary flow of water can only be about 2-3rd foot per second, when the 24 main from the end of the Tulsi Tunnel is discharging full into the Malabar Hill Reservoir at a velocity of 2 feet per second. The circumstances are, therefore, favourable for growths of sponge, and these we find both on stones and iron-work in the Lake ; on branches of trees around the lake and on the sides of the pipes when they fail. Similar growths are also found in the Vehar Lake and pipes. I attribute the improved condition to the deposits having been removed by the flush-flow above described at the rate of 13 feet per second, and if I be right in this conclusion, the difficulty is not likely to recur because care will be taken to pass the surplus water in the monsoon through the tunnel instead of over the Waste Weir, both channels eventually debouching into Vehar Lake, and short periods of flushing can take place also during the fair season. In the 24" main itself, it is not probable that flushing will remove the deposits because a sufficiently high velocity cannot be obtained and cleaning the pipe (by scrapers worked by the water pressure) may have to be resorted to if it should be found that the water deteriorates between Tulsi and Malabar Hill Reservoirs. I append a statement shewing the particulars of storage in, and draw off from, Tulsi Lake in April and up to date ; and of the temperature of the water, which, it will be noticed rose from 78° F. on the 1st April to 83° F. on the 23rd of that month. 7. In putting forward the above explanation which I believe to be the true one, I, of course, lay myself open to a charge, not perhaps of neglect—for no one has instructed me in the matter—but of want of foresight in not flushing out the outlet main before and thereby preventing the trouble. I can only ask that those who press home that charge will, when doing so, explain more satisfactorily than I have been able to do, why on a particular day the water suddenly changed its taste and smell to one never known before—so far as I am aware—and how I could be expected to anticipate such a change at this particular time, and why the arrangements which gave general satisfaction up to the 22nd April should suddenly fail to do so on that date.

8. It may not be comforting, but it is perhaps well to remember, that almost every water supply has trouble like this at times. I know of one supply which having been uniformly satisfactory for over 20 years suddenly developed an intolerable smell and taste for a time. It appears in Lisbon at the present moment, there is unusual trouble, and the experience is common in America during the summer, sometimes for a few days: sometimes for weeks, and in some cases, for months. For these smells sponges are responsible in many places, and I am not aware of any means for stopping their growth inside pipes and about reservoirs: they are, of course, very common in Bombay and more than 40 years ago were fully described by the late well-known Surgeon H. J. Carter. I am not aware, however, why sponges impart such an objectionable taste and smell to water, except that animal excreta are always objectionable and those from sponges are probably no exception; nor do I know why they or their excreta become particularly offensive with a higher temperature. There is, however, no doubt that the state of the atmosphere and the temperature of the water affect the growths of animal and vegetable life in water: and I believe it is pretty well established that at night and during cloudy weather the vegetable growths tend to rise, some of the variations in filtration in open filters are explicable only, so far as I know, by the tendency of the growths to rise to the surface at night and when the sky is clouded.

9. The quality of the water, as received into Malabar Hill Reservoir, is being frequently examined as to its appearance, taste, and smell.—I have, &c., S. Tomlinson, M. Inst. C. E., Water Engineer.

The Chairman, in alluding incidentally to a letter from the Railway Engineer on the right of the Municipal servants of entering the railway line to lay water-pipes, observed that the letter of Mr. Wyndham was absolutely unjustifiable, because it ignored the Municipal side of the question, which had already twice been before the Committee. The railway company's view of the law was unjustifiable, because Mr. Inverarity had advised the Corporation that the Railway Act of 1890 was in variance with the provisions of the Municipal Act of 1888, and that although it might be a fact that the railway company were seriously inconvenienced by the Municipal servants entering upon their line for the purpose of Municipal work, such as drainage, or water-works, it did not alter the question as to which was the correct view of the law. Mr. Wyndham never intimated to the public in his letter that there was a question of right. Mr. Wyndham assumed that the railway had a right—no matter whether their water-pipes were burst or their drains baulked—not to allow the Municipal employes to enter upon the railway line without their permission. They were told by Mr. Inverarity that this was not the law, and the Municipality should fight out for their right of entering the railway line for the purpose of carrying on drainage and water-works. The whole question was of the greatest importance to the Municipality.

Mr. Shroff, in commenting upon Mr. Tomlinson's report, remarked that when the Tansa scheme was being discussed at the meetings of the Corporation they were assured that their water-supply would be ample for the next forty or fifty years, and that there would be no clamour for deficient water-supply in future. These promises were made when the Corporation was asked to sanction one crore and twenty-three lakhs of rupees, but the grant was increased to a crore and-a-half, but still the promises held out remained unfulfilled. The promises that their water-supply would be ample were made by one set of the executive, but when another set of executive came into power they pleaded that they were not responsible for the promises held out by their predecessors.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that he had taken down the remarks made just then by Mr. Shroff, and he would look to the records for information to see whether what Mr. Shroff had said was exactly done.

Dr. Cowasjee said that such promises were made by Dr. Blaney, Mr. Clarke, the then Special Engineer, and other officials, who were in charge at the time. He was strongly against the suggestion of Mr. Tomlinson that to prevent the wilful waste of water metres should be used, because, he said, that if the metres were used the people would have to use well-water and their revenue would also suffer. The health of the people was the first question, and the supply was more for sanitary than for revenue purposes. They did not at present get even half the amount of interest they had to pay on the capital.

The Commissioner said they got two-thirds.

Dr. Cowasjee continued that well-water was objectionable from a sanitary point of view as it was productive of all sorts of diseases. He hoped that the committee of the Corporation appointed to investigate the cause of defective water-supply in Bombay, would carefully consider the suggestion made by the Water Engineer.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the question of metre was not then before them. They should wait to discuss the question of metres until he submitted his report to the Corporation on the water-supply. He asked them to bear in mind the view of Dr. Weir, as to the dangers of sub-soil water, which was due to the continued waste from the pipes.

Dr. Cowasji said that such waste water was drained off as there were drains constructed in several parts of the city.

Mr. Vincent remarked that sub-soil water produced pythisis in the city.

The Commissioner said that those people who now wasted more than forty or fifty gallons every day would be satisfied with only four gallons when they drew it from wells instead or from the pipes.

Dr. Cowasji asked why could not the water department prevent such waste?

The Commissioner replied that it was not the business of the water department to stop the waste.

Dr. Cowasjee said that their water engineer had promised to look after the matter.

The Commissioner said that the water engineer could not go to every house in the city to stop the waste.

Dr. Cowasjee: These are all imaginary excuses.

The Commissioner stated that in certain low-lying parts in Cammatipura the water was on several occasions hardly nine inches under the surface of the ground, and they had to drain the water off and sink shafts and adopt other measures. It was a most densely-populated part of the town, and it was drained throughout.

Dr. Cowasji said the drains must then be defective.

The Commissioner replied that it was so.

Mr. Kabraji said that if the people were forced to use metres, there would a pestilence in a city, because people would cease to use water from the pipes, and that would lead to insanitation.

The Commissioner said that a certain minimum water rate would be levied so that the occupants of houses would not have any inducement to use less water than the average quantity allowed. If extra quantity was used then extra charge would be levied.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that it was now a fact that Tulsi water was unwholesome on account of the decay of vegetable matter, which found its way into the lake. They should adopt means to prevent grass and other matter growing on the catchment area and running into the lake. He drew their attention to Mr. Sinclair's letter which appeared in the papers, and said that they should prevent leaves from the forest finding their way in the lake and spoiling the water.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that the unsatisfactory condition of the water could not be due to the grass and vegetable matter finding its way into the lake.

On the motion of Mr. Kabraji seconded by Dr. Bhalchundra, it was resolved that the report be forwarded to the Committee appointed by the Corporation to investigate and report on the matter of unsatisfactory condition of the Tulsi water.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

The professional lady-artists, with the shyness that characterises the ladies of our time, have just opened a pleasing exhibition of pictures at the Egyptian-hall. One does not quite understand their exclusiveness, for the absence of work by the inferior sex does not make that of the ladies more acceptable; but on the contrary, half-a-dozen fair oil pictures, even by men, would greatly strengthen the exhibition. Of the oils shown here not much need be said. The best, perhaps, are Miss Ellen Montalba's "On the Riviera," a half-length of a girl with roses in a bronze beaker; Miss Hilda Montalba's "Market Woman, Dordrecht," and the "Portrait of a Baby" by a lady, Miss A. Grant, who has evidently profited by a visit to the New English Art Club. The water-colours are more successful, as might be expected. They are mostly landscapes, or such *genre* as commends itself to feminine taste. Mrs. Frank's pelicans are as good as possible, and among the landscapes may be mentioned those of Miss Macaulay, Miss Nesbitt, and Miss E. M. Osborn, though this last-named artist is inclined to use water-colour as though it were her favourite pastel.

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THE FIFTH CENTENARY OF PRINCE HENRY OF PORTUGAL.

(FROM A PORTUGUESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Portugal and her colonies have lately celebrated the fifth centenary of the renowned Prince Henry, the Navigator, who by his initiative and successful efforts in the discovery of the unknown regions of the world in the fifteenth century, deserves to be admired and named the prodigious man of the world. The pompous festivities, which were celebrated on the 4th March last, at Oporto, the birth-place of Prince Henry, are worthy of our respect. If the civilized world study and contemplate his life, admiring his prodigies, the English nation have a special right and privilege to do so, as he was a son of a royal English lady, and was connected with the Royal Family of England as a great grandson of Edward III. and nephew of Henry IV., his mother, Donna Philippa, being the daughter of "Old John of Gaunt," the time-honoured Lancaster.

It has been aptly written by a famous living English historian, that: "If it be the glory of England that by means of her maritime explorations the sun never sets on her dominions, she may recall with satisfaction that he who opened the way to that glory was the son of a royal English lady and of the greatest king that ever sat on the throne of Portugal."

The Infante, Don Henrique, was born at Oporto, on the 4th March, 1394. He was the fifth child and fourth son of Don Joao and Donna Philippa, of Lancaster.

The insatiable desire to do good to mankind led Don Henrique to adopt the motto, *Talent de bien faire*. His aspirations and exertions have indeed been depicted as great in ultimate, though not in immediate, result; for though the discoveries of the most remote regions of the world were made after his death, he was the initiator of those discoveries, and this result is, according to a high contemporary English authority, the most indisputable evidence of a life devoted to the *Talent de bien faire*.

While young, the Infante, Don Henrique, took a prominent part in the battle of Ceuta in 1415, with the king Don Joao, his father, and his brothers, Don Duarte and, Don Pedro. The fame and renown of the young prince spread so widely in Europe, that he was invited severally by Pope, Martin V., in 1420 or 1421; by the Greek Emperor, Manuel Paleogolus, who sent an embassy asking for his assistance against the Turks; by the German Emperor, Sigismund; by the King of Castille, John II.; and by the King of England, Henry V. Soon after the gate of Africa was opened by the taking of Ceuta by Don Joao I., Prince Henry undertook the discovery of the Western Coast of Africa and the conquest of Guinea, situated beyond the Capes Non and Boyador. During the time he was at Ceuta, his mind was directed towards the discovery and conquest of the then unknown lands beyond the oceans. It was his ambition to reach India by the south point of Africa. The luxuries of man often become his necessities. The fall of the Roman Empire had not been accompanied by a decrease in that love for luxuries and profusion of Eastern spices and malagnette rubies and emeralds which necessitated commerce and navigation; trade had fallen then into the hands of different and new masters. The new dominions of the Mahomedans gave them the control of the more important commerce. The Crusades, however, made European nations acquainted with distant countries, and, owing to the need of the objects of Oriental luxuries, all European nations attempted to procure a route to our India, and Prince Henry at last succeeded in finding out that route, which was done by rounding the Cape of Good Hope, some thirty-eight years after his death, by Bartholemeuz Dias. The genius of the Infante D. Henrique, and the large revenues of the Order of Christ, of which he was a Grand Master, provided him with resources for which he could imagine no more worthy employment than the conquest of unknown lands and the conversion of the heathens. Historians differ in their opinion as to the man who founded at Sagres the school for the cultivation of carthography and the science of navigation. An important Portuguese historian, Joao de Barros, says:—"In his anxiety to secure a prosperous result to his efforts after the discoveries on the West Coast of Africa, the Infante devoted great industry and thought to that object, and at great cost procured the services of one Mestre Jacome from Majorca, a man very skilful in the art of navigation and in the making of maps and instruments, whom he sent, to instruct the Portuguese officers in that science."

This much is certain, that the Prince erected an observatory on the promontory of Sagres, and located himself there for the purpose of making a practical study of navigation with the view of discovering unknown lands. While at Ceuta he had been assured that, in the vast provinces of the north of Africa, there was a great deal of commerce, from which the people obtained large quantities of gold. In or about the years 1418 to 1420 he sent out his first expedition under the command of Joao de Crasto, which was driven by the weather only as far as the Canary Islands, and it was probably then that Porto Santo and Madeira were discovered. This was followed by successive expeditions under the most renowned admirals of the time, but there can be no doubt that most of the regions between the Canaries and the Cape Non as far as the Cape Boyador had already been discovered in the fourteenth century, as they were marked on the maps of the period.

During the lifetime of King Don Joao, the Infante, Don Henrique, had made several attempts to discover the many regions of the Western Coast of Africa, the traditional account of which and of the vast continent of Asia beyond the Atlantic, he had made himself acquainted with by reading the "Wonders of the World and the "Voyages of Marco Polo" then brought by his brother Don Pedro from Venice. King Don Joao I. on his death-bed, exhorted his son, Infante Don Henrique, to persevere in his laudable effort in prosecuting the extension of Christianity among the heathen nations of Africa and the East. Don Joao died in 1433, and the new king Don Duarte, after his accession to the throne made a donation of the Islands of Madeira, Porto Santo and the Desertas, granting them to the Order of Christ, of which the Infante was the Grand Master. In the same year, the Prince sent an expedition under Gil Eannes, who however could not go beyond the Canaries. In the following year, D. Henrique strongly urged Gil Eannes to make another effort to pass at any rate Cape Boyador, promising him great reward, and in reply to the fanciful alarms suggested by the sailors, the Prince said: "If there were the slightest authority for these stories that they tell, I would not blame you, but you come to me with the statements of four seamen who have been accustomed to the voyage to Flanders, or some other well-known route and beyond that have no knowledge of the needle or the sailing chart. Go out then again, and give no heed to their opinions, for, by the grace of God, you cannot fail to derive from your voyage both honor and profit." Gil Eannes started, and, disregarding all danger, put well out to sea, and ultimately succeeded in doubling the celebrated Cape Boyador. The good admiral, however, found no human beings or human habitation there, but as, he thought, he must bring back something as an evidence of his having been on shore, he took with him and presented to the Prince some plants which had been gathered at the Cape Boyador, and which were called in Portugal "Rosas de Santa Maria." In 1435 a larger vessel was fitted out, when Gil Eannes and Affonso Gonsalves Baldaya discovered, in the Provinces beyond that cape, both men and horses and camels. Autam Gonsalves and Nuno Tristam were despatched in 1441-1444 to discover lands as far as Cape Branco. They discovered lands and brought captives to Portugal. The Infante was so satisfied with these discoveries, and the conversion of the heathen, that he sent a special delegate, Fernando Lopes d'Azavedo, to the then Pope Eugene IV., asking from him the privilege in perpetuity of the patronage of the discovered lands and of those to be discovered, to the Crown of Portugal, and the Pope made the concession. As a consequence of these important discoveries, the Prince was authorized by a charter granted by his brother, Don Pedro, the then Regent of the Kingdom, to receive the fifth part of the produce of the expeditions, and it was decreed that none should go on these expeditions without the Prince Henry's license and special command. The Ilhas das Garcas and Arguim were then colonized. The name of Prince Henry became so famous by these discoveries, that noblemen of foreign countries presented themselves to undertake at their own cost expeditions and voyages to the newly-discovered countries. In 1444 six caravels were fitted out and Admiral Lancarote sailed with the commanders of those vessels Gil Eannes, Estevam Affonso, and others. After a successful voyage he discovered new lands and brought 200 captives; he was knighted, and the captives soon after became Christians and as such were treated with kindness by their masters. In 1445, Gonsalo da Cintra was despatched to discover Guinea, who, however, having been slain by the natives, in a fight on the shore, the name "Angra de Gonsalo da Cintra," was given to a bay, forty miles south of the Rio d'Ouro (Gold River), as commemorative of the death of the unfortunate commander. The provinces of Guinea commenced from a land between the Capes Non and Boyador and after their conquests several expeditions were sent out. Those to Senegambia were most successful in converting to Christianity all natives of the country as far as the Rio Grande. The explorers were on return well rewarded both by the Infante Don Henrique, and by Don Pedro, the Regent; 927 natives were taken to Portugal, and were afterwards sent back to Africa, as interpreters in the subsequent expeditions by whose means the Prince hoped, that a great deal more might be done towards the conversion of Africans.

The celebrated Venetian Alvise Cadamasto or Luigi da Mosto made two important voyages under the auspices of Prince Henry. In his first voyage he reached the Senegal, descried the country of the Jalloffs and his hospitable reception by Budomel (the lord of the country) together with his government, religion, and domestic life; and after arriving at the mouth of the Gambia returned to Portugal. In his second voyage Cadamasto discovered some of the islands of the Cape Verde; but contradictory accounts are given of the discovery of these islands. One of the four islands discovered by him is Santiago and the other Boavista. According to his own narrative he passed previous to 1456, Cape St. Mary, Cabo Roxo, Casa Mansa river, Rio Roxo, Rio de Santa Anna, Rio St. Domingo, and the Rio Grande; and then he returned to Portugal.

One of the most important expeditons despatched by Prince Henry was the one under the command of Diogo Gomes in 1458; three caravels were equipped, one named Picanso, of which Diogo Gomes was captain-in-chief, and the two others under the command of Joao Gonsalves, Ribeiro, and Nuno Fernandes de Baya. They passed the river St Domingo, Francaso, Rio Grande or Jeba, and Cabo dos Mastos, and the river Gambia, where Nuno Tristam had been slain. Gomes was honourably received by King Battimansa, and was able to make peace with Nominmansa, promising to send from Portugal a priest to baptise him and his people; and then he returned to Portugal. Two years afterwards Diogo Gomes set out on his second voyage, at the special command of King D. Affonso V. and he then discovered several islands of the Cape Verde, and named them appropriately. From the trustworthy account given by Gomes of these islands, writers attribute their discovery to this navigation during the lifetime of Prince Henry in 1460 and not to Cadamasto in 1456 as stated before.

Previous to his death the Infante D. Henrique gave a magnificent reception to King D. Affonso at Sagres, and was present at the siege of Alcacer in Africa, and the king granted to his nephew a charter in favour of the Order of Christ, authorizing him to receive the twentieth of all the merchandise from Guinea. In 1460 the Prince fell ill in his town on Cape St. Vincent, and died on the 13th November of that year. The king then issued a command that "the Bishops and the Nobles should convey his body to the Monastery of Batalha, where the king would await its arrival." And the Prince's body was placed in that most beautiful Chapel, "where lie the bodies of the king and his Queen Philippa, the Prince's mother together with his five brothers." There are three scutcheons on the face of the tomb, which contains the mortal remains of the Infante D. Henrique. On the first are sculptured D. Henrique's own arms, on the second the cross, device and motto of the Order of the Garter, the riband of which had been conferred on him by King Henry VI. of England in 1442; and on the last the cross of the Military Order of Christ. Over the tomb there is a recumbent statue of D. Henrique in full armour, upon the frieze of which is read the Prince's motto *Talent de bien faire*. Nearly half a century after his death, his great nephew King D. Manuel, the Fortunate, had a statue of him placed over the side gate of the Monastery at Belem. A monument to the Infante was finally erected at Sagres, on 24th July, 1840, in the reign of Dona Maria II., at the top of which may be read the Prince's well-known motto, *Talent de bien faire*. On its right side is seen a terrestrial globe and on the left a sailing vessel, with an inscription below the former in Latin and below the latter in Portuguese in praise of the great Prince Henry, the Navigator and Protector of the Studies of Portugal as he was named.[*]

The latest Portuguese journals give a detailed account of the grand festivities, which took place on the 4th March last at Oporto the birth-place of Prince Henry. It has been proposed to raise a monument worthy of the mighty man and initiator of the grand discoveries of the fifteenth century. A hymn composed by a Portuguese poet, Lopes de Mendonca, was sung on this occasion by over 500 persons, and accompanied by bands and orchestras, according to the tune given by Senhor Alfred Kiel.

There was on the morning of the same day a solemn and imposing ceremony in the Cathedral Church of Oporto with a Pontifical High Mass, as well as in all the Dioceses of Portugal and her colonies to commemorate the 5th centenary of Prince Henry the Navigator.

The funds raised for the erection of the monument to the renowned Prince are said to amount to a substantial sum.

The Portuguese journal *As Novidades* published lately an article in which the writer says in conclusion:—

"The Society of the fourteenth century produced knights-errant, inspired saints and trained and bred up learned men, but it did not prepare princes for the original, singular activity which the son of King D. Joao I. exercised in his native land. The figure of Nuno Alvares (the Holy Constable), for example, has nothing phenomenal, that of D. Henrique was unique in his time, and it met with but few imitations in five centuries. Isabella the Catholic, for instance, arming at Palos the caravels, which discovered America, only trusted some men and some capitals to the promises of a foreign genius. D. Henrique, however, received from his own genius the inspiration which moved him to organise a school at Sagres and to send out expeditions, hoping in the issue, even when the pilots came back dismayed on account of the dangers and the legends of the sea of darkness, and it is to this constant and robust faith that the glories and fortunes of Portugal are due. The Queen of Castille only accepted Columbus. The Portuguese Infante educated and encouraged Gil Eannes and Gonsalves Zarco, prepared Bartholomeuz Dias and Vasco da Gama. The apotheosis of the Infante, is, therefore, most legitimate. He it was who made our fatherland. To his initiative we owe what we have been, and even what we may hereafter be. Without him we could not have had this our happy past, which is even now the pride of our country, and it is hoped that it may also be a stimulus to our regeneration. It is through him that the history of the smallest nation of Europe became in many of its pages a universal history. All the national heroes may be the decorative statues of the pedestal of his monument, for he crowned the work of some of them and prepared that of others. Without the Infante of Sagres, D. Affonso Henriques and the Master of Aviz could have written only diffused episodes of the chronic convulsive politics of the Peninsula, and Alphonso d'Albuquerque could have gone to the sea and to the Persian Gulf only to envy the glories of other peoples. The figure of D. Henrique symbolizes the genius of the Portuguese nationality. We ought to have sculptured it in titanic rocks and erected it at the point of Sagres, that it might be seen and saluted by the navigators who sail over the seas, which he opened, to demand the continents which he predicted."

[*] W. J. Mickle in his sketch of the History of the Discovery of India says:—"Prince Henry had now, with inflexible perseverance, prosecuted his discoveries for upwards of forty years. . . . . He saw with pleasure the naval superiority of his country over the Moors established on the most solid basis, its trade greatly upon the increase, and flattered himself that he had given a mortal wound to Mahomedanism. To him, as to their primary author, are due all the inestimable advantages which ever had flowed, or ever will flow from the discovery of the greatest port of Africa, and the East and West Indies. Every improvement in the state and manners of these countries or whatever country may be yet discovered, is strictly due to him. What is an Alexander, crowned with trophies at the head of his army, compared with a Henry contemplating the ocean from his window on the rock of Sagres. The one suggests the idea of a destroying demon, the other of benevolent Deity." The same writer says:—"To extirpate Mahomedanism, and propagate Christianity, were professed as the principal purpose of the discoveries of Prince Henry and King Emmanuel. In the beginning of the seventh Lusiad, the nations of Europe are upbraided for permitting the Saracens to erect and possess an empire, which alike threatened Europe and Christianity."

Letters from Malta state that the first-class battleship Trafalgar, flagship of Rear-Admiral Domvile, second-in-command of the Mediterranean Squadron, had a narrow escape, a few days since, of going ashore. She was undergoing a trial of machinery when her steering gear failed, and it was only by a prompt reversal of the engines at full-speed that she was eventually got out of danger. The Trafalgar has since proceeded to Suda Bay.

Amongst the precepts of economy that the Government of India is busily enforcing upon officers responsible for expenditure, writes the *Pioneer*, it has been particularly laid down that no head of a Department is to write home to the Store Department at the India Office on his own account for supplies in anticipation of the Government's sanctioning a supplementary indent. It is pointed out that the Government will be quite unable to sanction anything involving increased expenditure in the home estimates, and that heads of departments who have to obtain stores from England should rather consider whether they cannot retrench on the indents already sanctioned, bearing in mind that it is only in the event of their being able to show that the cost of the supplementary indents can be met out of savings effected, that they have any chance of obtaining anything that is not already down in the bill.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used "Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentle' man should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff."

TWO NOBLE LIVES.

Reviewing this work by Augustus Hare, the *Indian Magazine* writes:—

One of the most popular books of this winter in London has been "The Story of Two Noble Lives" recording the histories of two sisters, who were noble in character as well as in the narrow and technical sense of the word; for their birth, connexions, and marriages brought them into relationship and into intercourse with a great number of the Peerage, with many of the most distinguished members of Society, both at home and abroad, and with Royalty itself. The book is principally composed of letters from these two ladies and from their mother (wife of Sir Charles Stuart, afterwards Lord Stuart of Rothesay, a Diplomatist and Ambassador), and from journals. The younger sister, Marchioness of Waterford, lived for the greater part of her married life (untimely cut short by the death of her husband in the hunting field) in Ireland, devoted to efforts for benefiting the people among whom her lot was cast, and to Art, in which she displayed great and original talent and much imaginative and devout feeling. She died in 1891, and the memory of her goodness still lingers in the neighbourhoods of Ford Castle Northumberland, and of High Cliff, Hants, where her widowed years were spent; while that of her talents has been kept alive by recent exhibitions of her remarkable drawings.

The other sister, Lady Canning, was a more prominent figure in the social world. When she married, Lord Canning was in office, and she herself was attached to the Queen's household for some years. Many still living remember her handsome features and dignified gracious bearing. The principal and most interesting portion of this book deals with that part of her life which was spent in India, where she accompanied her husband, "following like a dog," she says, but not taking any part in his decision as to accepting the post of Governor-General. From thence she wrote copious journal-letters to her friends in England, and those relating to the Mutiny, and to the part that Lord Canning took in dealing with it, are of historic interest, as shedding some further light on this most troubled period of Indian history, which contains many tales of bravery and endurance, but perhaps none of greater heroism than that of the Governor-General, who maintained a calm and just course, undisturbed by the violence of panic fears around him in India, and by the clamours of party spirit, political and religious, in England.

> "Who doomed to go in company with Pain
> And Fear and Bloodshed, miserable train!
> Turns his necessity to glorious gain.
> In face of these doth exercise a power,
> Which is our human nature's highest dower:
> Controls them and subdues, transmutes, bereaves
> Of their bad influence, and their good receives—
> By objects, which might force the soul to abate
> Her feeling, rendered more compassionate—
> But who, if he be called upon to face
> Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined
> Great issues, bad or good, for humankind
> Is happy as a lover and attired
> With sudden brightness, like a man inspired,
> And through the heat of conflict, keeps the law
> In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw."

A few extracts that reveal the interior of Government House both in its lighter and heavier aspects during this period may be acceptable to those who have not time or opportunity to read the book itself, which, it may be said, does not err on the side of brevity.

How many Englishwomen can realise and sympathise with Lady Canning's first impressions of Calcutta!

March 3.—There is nothing Eastern or picturesque here. It is like the Regent's Park—large and good houses, and, as far as I have seen, not a particle of Indian architecture. Only the dark faces and white clothes tell where one is. The equipages are quaint: every creature has a carriage and a turbaned coachman and runners. Nothing surprises me more than the *green* view. A very pretty bit of garden exists just under my windows; then as far as the eye can reach I see the course covered with short green turf and quantities of small cattle, like the ugly part of Hyde Park. It is very hot, indeed, for many hours of the day. Usually, the mornings are cloudy, and there is heavy dew. Then, from six to eight, one is glad to shut the Venetian shutters—later, the glass windows even are shut. The least exertion, such as walking up and down the colonnade, which I have done every evening with Canning at sunset, puts one into the "nadando in sudor" state. There is rather less bother than I expected in the way of a tail of servants following one about. I do not think I have ever described the procession. I am not sure that I do not regret creaking footmen. These gliding people come to stand by one, and will wait an hour with their eyes fixed on one, and their hands joined as if to say their prayers if you do not see them, and one is quite startled to find them patiently waiting when one looks round.

March 7.—Canning is very busy, and I am very idle. If I am rather moped just now after our cheerful journey; it will not last, for I must have some interests in time. Now I am cramming all Indian subjects, of which I still feel deplorably ignorant. I am sure I shall like being here. It will always be full of interest, but just at first it is *flat* to be such a fish out of water, to see nothing, to hear nothing, to understand nothing.

March 19.—It is not very easy to keep up my old habit of going to church twice on a Sunday, and I have to give it up on Wednesdays and Fridays, it is such an affair. My equipage is always the carriage-and-four and four body-guards and runners and a jemadar by way of footman. It is a great plague, but is following precedents, and my personal independence is quite at an end. Riding is the pleasant thing to do here. The drives are very wearisome. It is provoking to feel so utterly useless; while Canning works like a horse. Mrs. Anson complains she has not even the house-bills to look at. That is "*le cadet de mes regrets*," but I should like to be good for something.

May 3.—You cannot imagine the odd feeling it is to me to be so entirely and completely idle, and I am, perhaps, more idle than I need be, but in the dim light (in my room shut with venetians) I have no wish to draw, and all the open doors make me shy about playing on a rather bad pianoforte and singing to the sentry, the jemadars, six bearers, two bheesties, three punkah-wallahs, etc., and a great many more people than that within hearing.

Graphic descriptions of the rainy season at Calcutta, and the beauty of the skies, the plague of the damp, and the insects follow also a good deal as to the charms of Barrackpore, its trees, plants and flowers. In December, she sums up her social experience thus:—

December 18—It is quite a mistake to suppose the society here *bad*; even flirting is very rare and of mildest description, and I really believe hardly any woman but *me* goes out riding without her husband. It is really a very proper place; its greatest sin is its intense dulness, with some frivolity of a dull kind too. People here are not inclined to toady; on the contrary, they are rather independent and more like republicans; but still the influence and example of the Governor-General is very great, and Government House is looked up to as the authority for everything to a degree which is astonishing. People, you say, told you that I have done good and have influence. I am not in the slightest degree aware of it, and not conscious that I have done anything but lead a more selfish and idle life than I ever did before in all my days; but that it should ever be *said* rather shows what I mean of the way this establishment is the centre of everything. We call this a large society, but it really is not so. Everyone knows who everybody is, except just the newcomers and people passing through. It is one of the curious things never to see middle-class or poor people, except very dark half-castes, and natives. A white woman on foot is almost an unknown sight; in a street quite unknown; on a cool evening a few, but very rarely, walk on the course. So no wonder we all know each other's faces and everybody knows what everybody does. Gossiping and evil-speaking is very common I am told, so, if there is bad to tell it comes out soon enough. No one is intimate enough to gossip to me, so I cannot speak from experience.

January 29.—I had my second little ball, which was very successful. Full five hundred people were asked and all came, but about thirty who were away, and it was very gay and pretty, and even the serious gave themselves dispensations to come. I don't at all know why, unless that they had no sitting down supper. My private history now gives very little to tell. I have my usual dusty rides or drives, and there is almost an end of any novelty in the sights that naturally come before me.

Then comes the first rumble of the storm.

February 11.—The General at Barrackpore made a good little speech to the Sepoys of the regiment, who are supposed to be rather disappointed on account of the new Minie cartridges of which they complain, on the ground that the grease used in making them up is beef suet, and that they cannot touch. There have been mysterious fires at all the places where detachments of this regiment have been quartered.

On April 8, she writes of the disbanding of the 19th Regiment as rather an anxious business, and could add—

April 22nd—All our Sepoy troubles are over. People here were very cowardly over the whole business, but now one regiment is disbanded, and the other has returned to a better frame of mind. C. was very firm, and kept to all his arrangements, though many alarmists tried over and over to make him change them.

May 12.—I returned this evening from Barrackpore, having gone there for two days, a little grumbling at C. for not giving himself even the semblance of a holiday, but I found things not so quiet as when I had gone away. A telegram had come telling of a violent outbreak of the 3rd Cavalry at Meerut. It told of burning houses and fighting, and that the men had escaped towards Delhi, and that they had released their comrades.

May 13.—In the morning, a merchant brought a quantity of native ornaments for us to choose from to be sent to the Treasury as presents. C. came up to breakfast and quickly made a choice, and sent the man away, and soon put all such frivolities out of my head by showing me a terrible telegraph from Mr. Colvin, Lieut.-Governor at Agra, and, later, came a far worse telegraph, saying the King of Delhi had sent over to Agra to say the regiments had sided with the insurgents, and that the town was in their hands. The report that all Europeans were murdered was confirmed.

May 15.—I went to-day to see if C. would come to early church with me in the fort, and found him resting, after having been up nearly all night. About 1-30 a.m. there had arrived from Barrackpore General Hearsey's son, with a letter to the Military Secretary, Colonel Birch, to say he had positive information that the brigade was to rise next morning. It was to be at four, and they would probably march on Calcutta. After all that had occurred elsewhere, he felt bound to take all precautions and give notice, and he had sent off a steamer to fetch the Highlanders from Chinsurah, and sent his son to give us warning. Colonel Birch had the fort roused, and ordered down the body-guard to the house. The General's note was brought to C., who made all the staff get up, and sent off one of them to prevent the body-guard from coming here, ordering it off instead to Barrackpore, where it might do good, and would cause no panic. The 37th was also sent there, and then—nothing happened. I found the congregation looking placid and undisturbed, but the two colonels were called away in the sermon, and, when I arrived at home again, as I was expected, they were shut up in confidence with C.

May 25.—Queen's Birthday. The morning guns from the fort and steamer woke me, and I listened for the salute at real daylight and hurried to a south window to try and see what happened at the *feu de joie*. The Queen's 53rd was drawn-up like a red wall on the rampart facing this way, and the native regiment in its white summer clothing continued the line. The dotted line of flashes went duly from end to end long before I could hear the sound; but I knew then all had gone rightly—it would have been a disagreeable occasion for punishing. And so passed this much-dreaded Birthday. The ball was a very fair one, considering all the absurd stories circulated to frighten away guests. The respectable and serious made a point of coming, and a number of natives, very few Armenians or half-castes. They are thoroughly frightened. We were asked if the European guard of honour should wait below after presenting arms as we came into the room, but this was not to be thought of, and everything was done exactly as usual. Of all occasions, such a ball was the most absurd on which to expect an attack, with all the officers armed and the enemy obliged to come up two pair of stairs in search of us. I believe about 650 people came.

On July 4, after many of the worst scenes of the Mutiny, she could write to Lady Sydney:—

You ask me a very home question—if it was worth while to come here and go through all, &c. What would you say now? I think both before and after this crisis my answer would be the same. I never wished the Governor-Generalship to be offered to Canning, and I think he did very happily at home, and I hated leaving all my own people and friends. But I did not at all object to leaving my monotonous London life, and I took great delight in all the novelty of impressions on coming to a new country, and, as far as I have been able to lay hands on information of things going on, I have been most exceedingly interested. Of late it has been painful, and anxious, and terrible; but I do not know anything I should dislike more than to be told C—— would not have two or three more years here, so that he might see India again prosperous and on the way to good order.

July 26.—C—— has objected to a publicly-proclaimed Day of Humiliation all over the country, and had requested the Bishop to write a prayer for all services to be read for a long time to come. For, indeed, it is a continuing state of humiliation we are in, and though one such day in England would be right, it would, for obvious reasons, be objectionable and even dangerous here. The Bishop's prayer is a very good one. He preached on Hab. i. 12, but I could not agree in his list of sins we had to repent of. Except private sins and not showing a good, example, I do not know what there is in which Government is not conscientiously and honestly trying to do good, and that good bores the natives very much; they certainly liked the old style of neglect far better. The great outcry here, especially in newspapers, is that brown faces are preferred to white, and that they are petted and indulged, and Government will not listen to anything said against them.

August 2.—We had a dinner of a few refugees in the evening. Almostt, every one in all their dreadful histories has to tell of a kind Rajah or faithful servant, and now and then even of a Sepoy. There is a spsrit of revenge abroad which is dreadful. I always say, "Let us be severe and punish, but not unjustly; and above all, let us be as unlike these monsters as possible and not copy them." But the things people say they would like to do would be quite as bad as the acts of the Nana.

September 24.—I do not know how unpopular C. may be. The burthen of all abuse in newspapers is always the case—leniency to natives! and that means an accusation for which they consider that recall in irons would be a faint punishment.

After Delhi had fallen and Lucknow had been relieved.

November 9.—There is a petition for C.'s recall. Do not be alarmed at it. All that man can do C. did, and if it had to be done again I think there would be the least difference, except in one or two trifles which they have not cried out about.

November 12.—We had a very large dinner again, many officers. I try to have some from every regiment that passes through, for I shall never cease regretting that we missed seeing General Neill, and who knows but one of these Colonels may prove as remarkable as he was. We are wondering whether there has been a proper rejoicing in England over the fall of Delhi, We could not make a demonstration here, because it was not politic to make it such a trumph. In many places salutes were fired, but not authorised from hence.

November 24.—Numbers of troops arrive now. The natives wonder where they come from, and have got an impression that the sea is "spawning" them, and they cease to think the same are landed and re-embarked again, as they said at first. I only hope a charge of Highlanders frightened them as much as it did my horse and my horse—me. You will be amused to think how intensely military we have become.

December 4.—Read papers from England, and had my patience sorely tried. I wish people would use their own wits to understand these directions to civil officers, and not take the foolish Calcutta newspapers interpretation of them. They do not in the slightest degree restrain the military power, but make civilians hand over all Sepoys *not* taken with arms in their hands—*i.e.*, all Sepoys pretending to be harmless and innocent, to be dealt with by military authorities, or imprisoned till the opportunity occurs of sending them to be examined. Civilians delight in military duties above their own, and *this* rather keeps them to their own work, except in cases not doubtful. Then burning villages should not be such a common punishment. It ought only to be done where heinous offences were committed, not merely where a little "loot" was found. See Sir Charles Napier on that subject, and the fondness of civilians for that practice. Strict stern justice, we all agree, is a necessity; but I cannot see the wisdom or righteousness of injustice, and these rules were only to prevent very various punishments and cases of injustice. I do not think the objects of "Canning's clemency" will much delight in it—it is not at all in the style of mercy and very like the hardest and strictest justice. People here would like every Sepoy to be hanged at least, whether for his deeds or his thoughts. If one mildly observes that the men at Barrackpore, who have never been out of our sight, did not share in the massacres 500 or 600 miles off, people say, "Oh! but in their hearts they approved, and would like to do the same by us." That is the sort of speech one often hears.

December of that year brought the welcome addition to the Government House party of Colonel Stuart (a causin of Lord Canning's) and his wife, and they wrote home particulars of their arrival. How—

Bowing red men with joined hands awaited us at the door, and then were ushered up to the drawing-room, and there in clear muslin was a thin, slight, pale lady Sahib, with eyes gleaming with welcome. She did, indeed, receive us with heartfelt cordiality and affection. Lord Canning came upstairs to our top-of-the-house apartments to see me, and after he went down Char. stayed and talked and talked and kept saying, "You *must* be so tired; but *don't* send me away. I have not talked like this for ages; even letters seem nothing now."

And—

There is now an European picquet every night at Government House; but it was long—and, in fact not until the panic was over—before Lord Canning would allow this precaution for his safety to be taken. It cannot be denied that, with the fine object of showing confidence, he exposed himself to real danger, though Charlotte, fully as gallant as her husband, will not allow that he did.

Lord Canning had to endure much criticism and want of sympathy in England, both on the score of too great and too little leniency towards the Indians. This culminated in a so-called "Secret Dispatch," published in England ere it could reach the Governor-General in India, and censuring in harsh and insulting terms Lord Canning's proclamation. His wife writes:—

Bangalore, June 28, 1858.—I have only just heard from C. since all the excitement on the publication of the Secret Dispatch became known to him. He seems never to have doubted or hesitated for an instant as to the course he should take, and I am delighted to find it exactly what I hoped it would be. You will find that he writes home defending his proclamation, and that he remains here, carrying out the same policy he has held hitherto, and leaves it to the Government to recall him and send some one else if they are not pleased.

Simla is thus decribed:—

May 5, 1860.—This place is very like a watering place, but we keep to our quiet end of it and private walks. I do not very much like the place, for I get so bored at the sameness of the roads, always with what we call here a Khud (a sort of earthy rocky precipice of hill-side, hundereds of feet down), and a wall of the same above.

Calcutta, July 26.—I am very glad to be home again. We have no idea who is to be our successor. Everything is quiet now, but it is hard work, especially with the new finance, and if there comes a scarcity with the drought, matters will complicate sadly. The Council has again dwindled to very few workers, but C. is in hopes that changes in its constitution will soon be made, which will give enormous relief of work, and make it more like an English Cabinet.

August 21, 1860.—I fear our hopes of being home in the spring have dwindled to nothing. It is a terrible disappointment, but there is much doing and to be done, and it is quite evident that they mean C. to stay on, at any rate over next season. I am leading the usual monotonous life, and it is hot again now between rains. I repair drawings, read, write, and drive. Soon I must make the round of the schools. You will have heard from others that it is only too probable that we stay on for a good part of next year, in fact, till it is cool and pleasant enough for a successor to come out. I cannot tell you what a disappointment it was to give up counting the months; now they would have dwindled to six.

May 17, 1861.—Our Drawing Room is to be on the Queen's birthday, and I believe full dress will be understood to mean feathers and lappets over and above usual finery. It is getting very hot, and a great many people are ill. It is very curious to see how badly people stand it who arrive here after fifty. Fifty counts as young in England and very old here, where there are not three people older than myself.

July 31.—I hope soon to coax C—— to Barrackpore again. I shall be quite low at parting with that really nice place, and have greatly enjoyed there the command of a really tropical garden, where one orders all sorts of hothouse flowers in groves and hedges, and thickets. I have literally a double hedge of poinsettia, which will be in a month or two a scarlet walk, and one of dark blue ipomea. The new comers will, I think, find the garden worth seeing. I can think of nothing but the joy of getting home."

On the 26th of August, Lady Canning gave a very large party at Government House in honour of Sir Hugh Rose, who had been that day invested with the "Star of India," the new order created by Lord Canning's suggestion for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and for which Lady Canning had suggested the motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It was the last time she ever appeared in public. A journey to the hills at Darjeeling, which place she thoroughly enjoyed, and whence she brought quantities of plants with a view to their adornment of an English home, ended in an attack of fever, which, in her last letter, she mentions as having completely knocked her up; but she adds, anticipating Lord Canning's return from holding a Durbar at Allahabad, "I expect Carlo to-morrow morning, and that is the best restorative." He did return in time for a few words and a few more loving looks, but she presently sank into insensibility, and died on Nov. 18, 1861 in her 45th year. She lies buried in the beautiful grounds of Barrackpore, which she had liked so well and ornamented so much; and Lord Canning survived her but seven months, returning to England in March 1862, and being buried in Westminster Abbey on June 21st of the same year.

Mary Hobhouse.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

May 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Amoor route right.

Cables Accra-Katonu and Accra-Lagos interrupted. Telegrams for stations south of Lagos in West Africa can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

With effect from Wednesday, the 23rd May, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rs. 3 as. 13 via Suez and Teheran; five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran Rs. 1 as 4.

The following rates increased by one anna to Bushire and Jask via Karachi:—Rates increased by two annas Cochin-China and Siam via Moulmein Penang via Madras, rates increased by three annas to Russia including Caucasus via Teheran and excluding Caucasus via Turkey or Turkey, Odessa, Turkey (Europe and Asiatic) via Fao, Annam and Singapore via Moulmein or Madras, Cochin-China, Java and Siam via Madras Tonquin via Moulmein Aden via Bombay Cypress via Suez. Egypt all places via Turkey El-Arich or Suez. Rates increased by four annas to Russia, (Caucasus) via Turkey or Turkey Odessa Turkey (Europe) thro all routes except Fao, Java, and Penang via Moulmein Tonquin via Madras Persia (Except Gulf) via Bushire Asiatic Russia all places via Teheran Asiatic Turkey, all places (except Cypress via Suez) via Teheran or Turkey, Canada, Miquelon, Astoria, Connecticut and Hoboken all via Turkey N. A. Cables increase rates by five annas to Hongkong via Moulmein or Madras North America, all places via Turkey, Teheran or Suez N. A. Cables (except Nassau, Bermuda, Key West via Teheran, Canada, Miquelon, Astoria, Connecticut, and Hoboken all via Turkey only) New South Wales S. and W. Australia, Victoria and New Zealand via Madras. Rates increased by six annas to Seychelles via Bombay Aden, Key West via Teheran, Queensland and Tasmania via Madras. Rates increased by seven annas to Shanghai and Phillipine Islands via Moulmein or Madras Zanzibar via Bombay-Aden Rates increased by eight annas to Japan via Madras and Mauritius, Mozambique and Natal (all places via Bombay Aden.

In connection with the recent ebullition of temper among the Rangars of the 17th Bengal Infantry, observes the *Pioneer*, it should be remembered that this particular class of sepoys were drawn from among a population steeped in ignorance and with no knowledge of what military discipline means. In every hundred Rangar recruits only a few can read or write. They enlist for love of adventure only, being naturally brave and pugnacious. The youngster who has got into trouble in his village and finds life unpleasant, joins the ranks; his example is followed by others whose high spirits find no outlet under the stern reign of law in British territory; all these make excellent soldiers after a time, but it is in the early period of training that they give most trouble. They find the bonds of discipline irksome, and unless they are kept well in hand they are difficult to manage. At this period a good deal depends upon the character of the native officers and non-commissioned officers who are in direct touch with them. If these know their men, the recruit is gradually broken in, and the British officers in a regiment see very little of his turbulent disposition. It is in the lines and not on the parade ground that the sepoy shows himself in his true colours, and it is there that he is made or marred as a soldier. The Rangar does not stand alone in his early dislike of discipline. The Pathan is just as difficult to manage when he is first caught; the Gurkha fresh from the wilds of Nepal is not always easy to manage. Both are broken in by their comrades in the lines, and made to appreciate the advantages of having a regiment as their home. One of the great advantages of class regiments is that the recruit finds himself among his co-religionists or fellow-caste men, who do not look upon him as an intruder, but welcome him at once as one of themselves. He may have a rough time under the drill havaldar, but when the bad quarter of an hour is over, he can return to his quarters with the comfortable assurance that he will be cheerily greeted by the older soldiers who have gone through the same ordeal. If the 17th had been entirely a Rangar regiment the breach of discipline of May 3 would probably never have occurred, for the recruits and young soldiers who made such a stir would have been kept in order by their elders. It is a great pity that the incident occurred; for special efforts were being made, and with considerable success, to enlist Rangars almost entirely for the regiment, and now there is but small hope of getting more men. The action of the ringleaders must be taken notice of and the news of their trial by court-martial will spread throughout the districts from which they come. The 17th will have to look elsewhere for recruits, much to the regret of the officers, who like the Rangar with all his faults, for he is a true fighting-man and can be relied upon in a tight place.

WRITERS AND READERS.

WHILE so many of our younger writers seem bent on finding ever more and more trivial themes for their pens, and elbowing one another off the pathway of literature into the gutter which they call Decadence, Mr. William Watson, in his rural retreat in Lancashire, devotes himself to lofty subjects, and strives to reproduce in his poetry grand and tragic moments of human history. He has just written a fine poem called Domine, quo vadis? which appeared in this month's 'Spectator.' It is A Legend of the Early Church, and tells of the flight and return of Peter at Rome during the martyrdoms, when—

—to the wild wolf Hate were sacrificed
The panting, huddled flocks whose crime was Christ.

It is a long poem of remarkable dramatic power, showing to the full that dignity of feeling and sonorous beauty of language which characterise Mr. Watson at his best.

We must not, of course, quote at any length from it, but one specimen passage may perhaps be permitted us. It is the description of Peter's wavering.

And even as he spake, he went apart,
Somewhat to hide the brimming of his heart,
Wherein a voice came flitting to and fro,
That now said, "Tarry," and anon said, "Go"
And louder every moment, "Go," it cried,
And "Tarry" to a whisper sank, and died.
And as a leaf when summer is o'erpast
Hangs trembling ere it fall in some chance blast,
So hung his trembling purpose and fell dead.

Mr. Watson's 'Wordsworth's Grave,' it will be remembered, also appeared first in the 'Spectator.'

Captain Hamilton Bower's Diary of a Journey Across Tibet was to be published on Monday (7th inst.) by Messrs. Rivington. Captain Bower, who belongs to the 17th Bengal Cavalry, crossed Tibet from west to east. He covered 800 miles of new country, and spent three months at altitudes of from 14,000ft. to 16,000ft. above the level of the sea. For five months he never camped below the level of the summit of Mont Blanc. In recognition of his exploit—which yielded excellent scientific as well as geographical results—a Royal Geographical Society medal is to be conferred on him. The book is illustrated from special photographs and sketches.

A very sad interest attaches to a novel which Messrs. Remington are shortly to publish. The author of it was Miss Patton-Bethune, who was recently killed in an accident in Hyde Park. She was the daughter of General Patton-Bethune, and had before published a story, Debonnair Dick. The new story will probably appear under the title of A Wily Widow. The only question is whether, in the nature of things, so good a title has not been used by somebody already. It is a story of the hunting-field, in which Miss Patton-Bethune was often a graceful figure.

Mr. B. F. Stevens, who is widely known as an American antiquarian, promises a book of a unique character on the 21st of this month. It is a facsimile reproduction of one of the most precious documents in existence, and never before published, Columbus's Book of Privileges. Ferdinand and Isabella granted the document to Columbus, and it is preserved in the Archives des Affairs Etrangeres in Paris. The translation of the text into English has been done by Mr. George F. Barwick, of the British Museum, and Mr. Henry Harrisse supplies a learned introduction. The whole is compiled and edited with a preface by Mr. B. F. Stevens, and will make a notable companion volume to his series of facsimiles of manuscripts in European archives relating to America.

Messrs. Macmillan were to publish Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Stories on the 22nd inst. During their appearance in 'St. Nicholas' they attracted much attention. There is an introduction to them, in which Mr. Kipling humorously parodies the orthodox preface. Everybody knows what it is—the bestowing of thanks all round for assistance rendered. Mr. Kipling observes the good old rule, and thanks, first, the scholarly and accomplished Bahadeer Shar, baggage elephant 174 on the Indian Register, Not merely that, but the Bahadeer's services are set out in detail.

It appears that he and his amiable sister Pudimini most courteously supplied the history of Toomai of the Elephants and much of the information contained in Servants of the Queen. But most of Mr. Kipling's informants on matters in Jungle Stories have desired to remain anonymous. A Hindu gentleman of the old rock, and an esteemed resident of the upper slopes of Jakko is one other exception. Mr. Kipling's indebtedness to him is for his convincing if somewhat caustic estimate of the national characteristics of his race—the Presbytes.

The connection between Christy Minstrels and book-collecting does not seem at first sight a very strong one, but it is unquestionably to the popularity of the former that we owe the formation of one of the finest libraries of its kind. It may be urged, with some show of reason, that the late Mr. Frederick Burgess (of Moore and Burgess) carried his passion for first editions of modern authors to an extreme: but those who—like the present writer—have seen these books at Burgess Hall, Finchley, will readily admit that it would be impossible to meet with a more perfect or beautiful a lot of volumes. Nearly every item is bound in the most elaborate manner by the foremost binders with an apparent utter disregard to cost. Within a well-defined area, books were Mr. Burgess's one hobby, and his library evidences in a striking manner the exacting nature of his taste. This library is to come under the hammer at Sotheby's at the end of May and beginning of June, and the collectors of first editions of modern authors will have a unique opportunity of filling up some inevitable blanks in their collections. Mr. Burgess's series of Dickens is generally considered to be the finest in England, and out of it too, for the matter of that, if we except that of Mr. W. Wright, of Paris. One hundred and forty-eight lots are catalogued under this heading, one of the choicest items being a remarkably fine copy of Pickwick, in the original twenty numbers with the wrappers and advertisements complete; this copy is regarded as unique, and for it Mr. Burgess paid £28 Another great rarity is the exceptionally fine copy of The Strange Gentleman, a Comic Burletta by Boz, 1837 for which Mr Burgess gave £22 whilst the equally fine copy The Village Coquettes 1836, cost him seventeen guineas.

The choice copy of the first demy octavo edition of Oliver Twist, 1846, in the original ten parts, with all the pictorial wrappers designed by G. C., cost the late owner £22 10s. These prices will be worth remembering as the best of all proofs for or against the theory that first editions of modern authors have declined in popularity with collectors. The collection includes a charming series of thirty-six first editions of the various works of Leigh Hunt, uninformly bound in green calf. The Ruskin items number seventy-seven lots, of which thirty-five are uniformly bounded in calf extra; the set includes those of Mr. Ruskin's poems which appeared in Friendship's Offerings, 1836-40, and are here collected together in one volume for which a special title has been printed. Thackeray is represented by over fifty lots, and among these are such conspicuous rarities as the Second Funeral of Napoleon, 1841, the sets of The Snob and The Gownsman, but, above all, a fine copy of Flore et Zephyr, 1836, which realises close on £100 in the market. But it was upon his collection of works relating to the stage that Mr. Burgess most prided himself, and as a contribution towards the history of the stage in this country it is unique. There are extra-illustrated copies, with scarce character and other portraits, of the Memoirs of J. P. Kemble, of David Garrick, of the Secret History of the Green Room of Haslewood, of Kean's Life, of Lord John Russell's Memoirs of Thomas Moore, and many others. About twenty lots are comprised of playbills; one of these lots consist of forty-five volumes folio, and include those of Covent Garden, 1806-1823; of Drury Lane, 1795-96 and 1812-36.

So far as bulk is concerned this collection of playbills would fill a fairly large cart. Under the heading of Vauxhall Gardens there is a most interesting and scarce collection pertaining to this once famous resort, and consisting of views, portraits, fancy subjects, handbills, songs, cuttings, autograph letters, &c., the whole neatly inlaid in two large volumes. Thirty-three lots are entered under autograph letters, the first of which is a scrap-book containing several hundred letters of dramatic and lyric artists, authors, composers, dilletanti, impresarii, &c., mostly addressed to Alfred Bunn—otherwise Poet Bunn—During his reign at Drury Lane, 1836-1846, and whose annotations are both numerous and in many cases of what may be described as of exhilarating interest. Here there are letters from Jenny Lind to Bunn and also a copy of the writ, signed by Justice Erle, which Bunn issued against the Swedish Nightingale when she backed out of a contract. The history of this volume is extremely interesting; it was formerly in the possession of George Lewis, sen. (the father of the present eminent solicitor of that name), who was Bunn's legal adviser. When the effects of the late Mr. Lewis were sold, this volume occurred with various articles of furniture; it was knocked down for £12, and shortly after purchased by Mr. Burgess for £13! Five single letters in this volume would realise probably £50! There are three other such books of letters. In addition to an exceptionally fine series of books illustrated by the Cruickshanks, there are also many rare volumes of *ana*, such as the virulent Memoirs of Mrs. Billington, 1792, and the Secret Memoirs of Harriott Pumpkin (*i. e.*, Harriot Mellon, afterwards Mrs. Coutts and Duchess of St. Albans), 1825, which is very rare, most of the copies having been bought up and destroyed.

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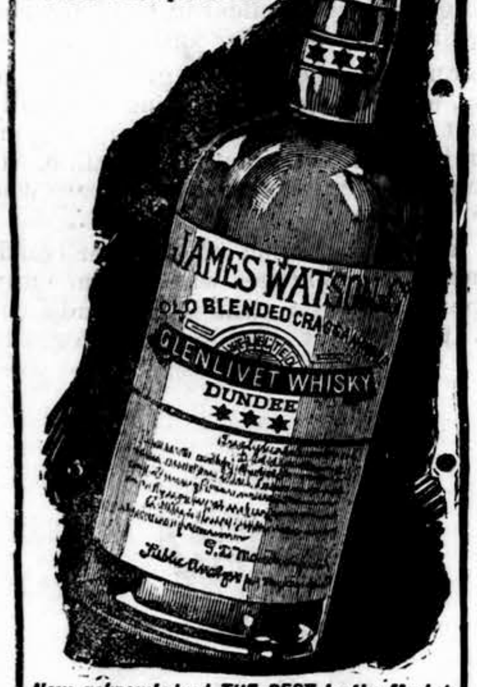

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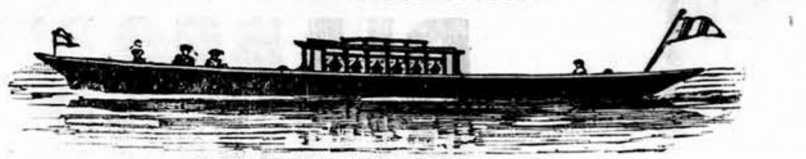

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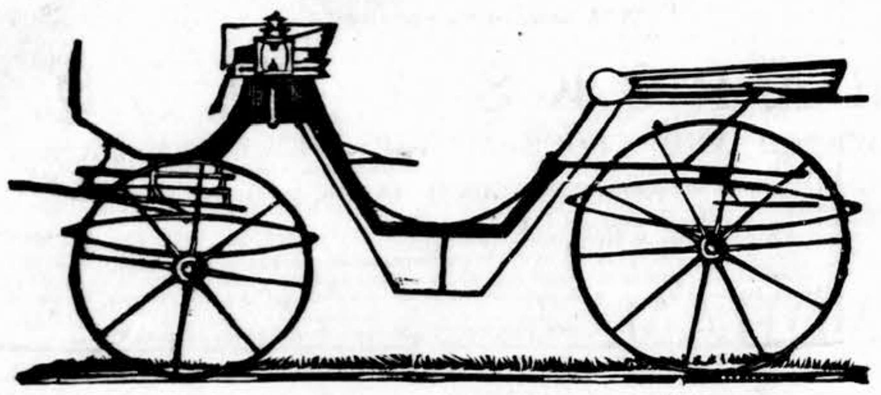

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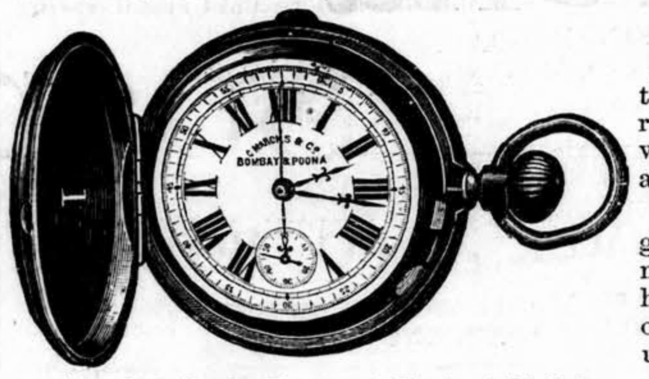

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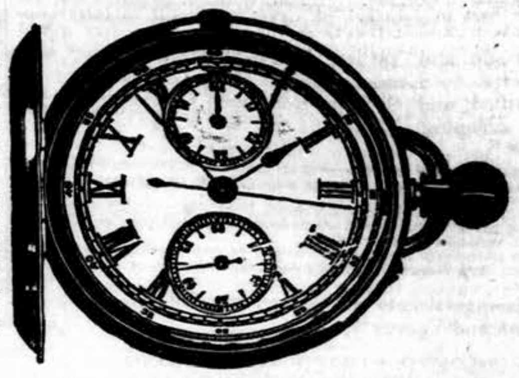

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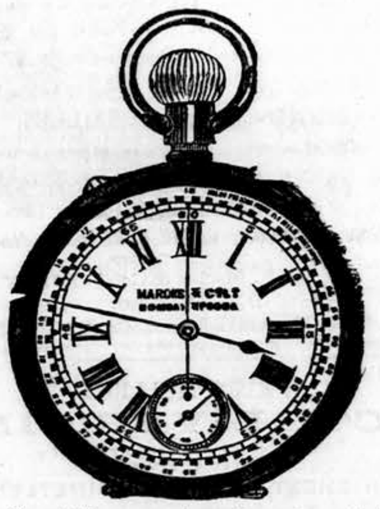

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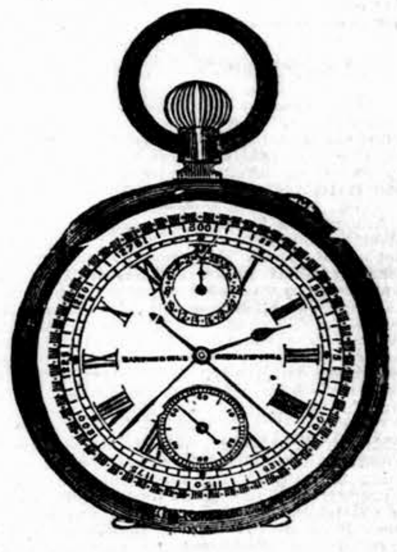

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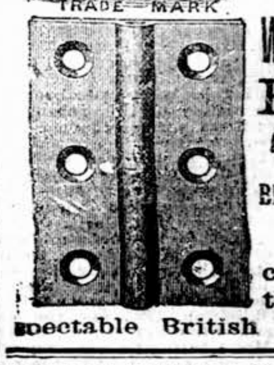

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